

Spain accepts case against premier

MADRID (R) — Spain's supreme court has agreed to bear a lawsuit against the prime minister and the defence minister from a general sentenced to 30 years in jail for his part in last year's abortive coup. Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who is appealing against his sentence, said in his petition that Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Defence Minister Alberto Oliart had interfered with justice before the trial by changing a number of judges in the military court. The petition said comments by the prime minister when he heard the court's sentences also interfered with justice. The government is appealing against the acquittals and light sentences handed down on June 3 this year. The penalty for interfering with the independence of the judiciary is banishment from public office.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة

Volume 7 Number 2022

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 28, 1982 — SHAWWAL 7, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King, Queen attend British air show

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein was the honour guest in a mammoth air show organised by the Royal Air Force on British Air Force Day in southwestern England on Sunday. King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, toured various pavilions on the show and inspected several types of helicopters. The show included an aerobatics display by helicopters, fighter planes, gliders, propeller-engine planes and parachuting.

Times attacks U.S. negative response to Arafat statement

LONDON (R) — The London Times Tuesday criticised America's "negative" response to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's declaration accepting all United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question. The Reagan administration said Tuesday that Mr. Arafat's remarks failed to meet U.S. calls for unequivocal recognition of Israel's right to exist. The Times said his statement represented, at the very least, an important step towards explicit recognition. This negative American reaction suggests that the United States is not really interested in obtaining the PLO's participation in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or even that it would regard the emergence of the PLO in a serious negotiating role as an unwanted complication, it commented. This was a very grave mistake, it said. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation "offers by far the best chance that an eventual settlement would win the consent of the mass of the Palestinian people." The Times said.

Sudanese leader in Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Sudanese Vice-President Maj.-Gen. Omar Mohammed Al Tayeb arrived in Addis Ababa Tuesday for talks on security, defence and political issues with Ethiopian officials. In Khartoum, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said earlier that the vice-president would also try to mediate in the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Tehran pardons ex-navy chief

LONDON (R) — Admiral Mahmoud Alavi, the former head of the Iranian navy who was jailed for alleged links with U.S. intelligence agents, has been pardoned along with 92 other political prisoners, Tehran newspapers said Tuesday. The papers said the prisoners, all convicted by military tribunals, were arrested by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and would be released in a few days. Adm. Alavi was sentenced to eight years' jail two years ago on the strength of documents supplied by militant students who occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

IRA ambushes police in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas ambushed a police patrol in West Belfast with rocket and gunfire Tuesday, injuring four policemen, police said. The policemen were dazed but not seriously hurt in the attack, the first major assault in Belfast since last week's two London bombings in which 10 people were killed.

Canadian named Miss Universe

EDMONTON (R) — Karen Dianne Baldwin, 18, of Canada, won the Miss Universe title Monday. Second place went to Italy's Cinzia Fiorentini, followed by Tina Sanyal of Greece and Terry Uhlir of the U.S.



Explosion after explosion rocks West Beirut Monday as Israeli jets continue heavy bombardment (A.P. wirephoto)

Ceausescu receives Badrars

BUCHAREST (Petra) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Prime Minister Mudar Badran and his wife at the Neptun resort where the latter are on a holiday. Mr. Badran conveyed to President Ceausescu and to the Romanian people the greetings and good wishes of His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian people. He also expressed his happiness at being received by President Ceausescu and thanked him for extending an official invitation to Romania in the future in order to get acquainted with Romania's achievements. President Ceausescu thanked Prime Minister Badran for his good feelings and requested him to convey his regards to His Majesty King Hussein and the greetings of the Romanian people to the people of Jordan.

U.S. reflects on grain sales to Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has yet to decide about the future of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, the White House said Tuesday. The issue is politically sensitive in view of pressure from U.S. farmers who want increased grain exports at the same time as there is a presidential embargo on equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Reagan administration officials said the issue is expected to be resolved soon, possibly this week. But Mr. Reagan wants more information before deciding. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes denied news reports that Mr. Reagan had decided on a one-year renewal of an existing agreement calling for the Soviet Union to buy between six and eight million tonnes of U.S. grain a year.

OAU conference postponed again

TRIPOLI (R) — The opening of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial meeting, already delayed by a row over the presence of Polisario guerrillas, was postponed again Tuesday until a necessary two-thirds quorum was established. The chairman of the meeting, Botswana Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe, told a press conference, "It would be disastrous for this meeting to start without the right quorum." He declined to speculate about when it might begin. He said informal consultations were being held among the 37 states attending the meeting to narrow the gap between supporters of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and OAU states which would boycott the talks if the guerrillas attended. A majority of states present support the controversial admission of the SADR to the OAU last February. But at least six states could walk out of the talks if the SADR attended, leaving the meeting without the necessary 34-member quorum. The foreign ministers' discussions, which were to prepare for a full OAU summit next week, were postponed Monday to allow time for more delegates to arrive. The 51-nation organisation's business has been paralysed by boycotts since the admission of the SADR, whose Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccan control over the Western Sahara.

Gandhi's first visit in 11 years aims at improved relations Indian premier leaves for Washington

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left Tuesday on a nine-day trip to the United States, where she is expected to stress India's desire to be friends with both Washington and Moscow. It is Mrs. Gandhi's first visit to the United States in 11 years and Indian and American officials have both expressed the hope that relations between the two countries are entering a happier phase after several years of fluctuations. Analysts here say she will seek to dispel the belief that India leans towards the Soviet Union, its major arms supplier. Her talks with President Reagan are expected to include global policies and U.S.-Soviet relations as well as India's concern over U.S. arms sales to Pakistan and over U.S. international aid to developing countries. The pro-government National Herald newspaper said that Mrs. Gandhi was leaving "with a mission to strengthen the forces of peace and reduce tensions in Asia and elsewhere." An article in the newspaper said the visit did not signify any shift in India's economic and foreign and foreign policies and added: "Nor does it mean getting weaned away from her dependable and trusted friends like the Soviet Union." Mrs. Gandhi disputes the view that India, despite its long and

Reagan extends ban on cluster bombs to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has decided to extend indefinitely a week-old suspension on delivery of cluster-bomb ammunition to Israel, the State Department announced Tuesday. The suspension was imposed last week while the administration considered whether Israel's use of cluster bombs in Lebanon violated a secret U.S.-Israeli agreement governing use of American-supplied weapons. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the president's latest action was the result of "a policy decision" and did not represent a finding that Israel had "violated" the secret agreement. Mr. Fischer declined to give details of Mr. Reagan's latest action, which was described in a letter sent to Congress on Monday. The spokesman said the letter was classified because of the sensitivity of negotiations on a Lebanon settlement being headed by special U.S. envoy Philip Habib. The suspension involves 155-millimetre shells which explode and spray hundreds of tiny "bomblets" over a wide area. Cluster weapons can be in either aerial bomb or artillery shell form. Mr. Fischer said the president's policy decision was based on a review of Israeli responses to requests for clarification on the use of cluster bombs and of additional information from various sources. He said no further action was contemplated at present. Press reports have said the secret agreement on cluster bombs restricts their use to defensive employment against solely military targets. After reports that they had been used in Lebanon, the administration made repeated requests to Israel for information.

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Israeli planes, ships bomb Beirut as Habib reports progress in talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes and ships bombarded targets in central West Beirut Tuesday as U.S. envoy Philip Habib was quoted as saying his efforts to secure a withdrawal of Palestinian forces from the Lebanese capital have made progress and might succeed.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said at least 84 people were killed in Tuesday's attacks. Lebanese security sources said the raid, the eighth in five days, hit targets near the heavily populated centre of town for the first time. Previous raids concentrated on the battered southern suburbs, a Palestinian stronghold. Tuesday's attack was aimed at the once plush seaford district of Raouche and other targets closer to town. Wafa said 142 people were injured. Reuter correspondent Thomas Thomson reported from Raouche that at least one Israeli bomb partially demolished a large block of flats on the seaford. The Israeli planes returned within two hours of the first raid and attracted heavy anti-aircraft fire but there were no immediate reports of renewed bombing. Reuter correspondent Paul Eedle, at a vantage point in East Beirut, said the second wave of planes attacked Palestinian targets in the southern suburbs for half an hour. It was not clear how many planes were involved in Tuesday's raids but Eedle said they swooped low over East Beirut one at a time and dropped up to three bombs on apartment blocks.

A huge cloud of smoke drifted over the centre of the city and fires also appeared to have started in pinewoods across from the Palestinian areas.

Civilian targets

Beirut Radio reported that bombs were aimed near Ras Beirut, a heavily-populated promontory that juts into the Mediterranean. As dusk fell, a large column of smoke spiralled up from a big fire near a coastal area of the southern suburbs. Eedle reported Israeli phosphorus shells, apparently fired from gunboats offshore, landing near the international airport. Artillery shells were hitting other areas of the southern suburbs from Israeli positions on hill-sides east of the city. Eedle said Palestinian forces appeared to be replying to the fire with rockets. Lebanese security sources said bombs fell for the first time on the midtown side of the Corniche Mazraa, a ring road that divides the centre of Beirut from the southern suburbs.

Another target appeared to be what the sources described as a

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters on the western coast road.

Doctors at a Palestinian hospital said they had received a large number of casualties from a coastal residential area.

Men and women suffering from a variety of wounds were being treated in an underground car park equipped as an emergency medical centre.

Other casualties were taken to the American University Hospital, where officials said some patients were seriously injured.

The bombing followed sustained overnight shelling between Israeli forces and Palestinian gunners entrenched in the besieged city.

The shelling was concentrated around the southern suburbs, a Palestinian stronghold.

Radio stations reported that Israeli warships standing off the coast also shelled parts of the city after dark.

Lebanese officials accused Israeli forces in East Beirut of cutting off water and electricity to the besieged west to add to the hardships caused by the fighting.

State-run Beirut Radio said Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan was trying to establish contacts to have power and water restored.

The Israelis cut both services to the besieged part of the city for four days in early July but reversed the move under pressure from the United States.

Habib mission

The Israelis have been building up their military pressure on West Beirut in the past week, appar-

ently to show impatience at the slow pace of U.S. diplomatic efforts.

Mr. Habib has been trying to find Arab countries willing to take in the estimated 6,000 commandos in West Beirut to avoid an all-out Israeli attack on the city.

Mr. Habib's arrival from London, where he met His Majesty King Hussein and British officials, coincided with the first strikes by Israeli planes near the heavily populated centre of West Beirut.

Israeli officials quoted Mr. Habib as saying after meeting Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that his efforts to secure a Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut peacefully had made progress and might succeed.

They did not elaborate. But their remarks appeared to soften Israeli scepticism expressed earlier about his mission which has also taken him to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Italy.

An Israeli official told reporters after Mr. Habib met Mr. Shamir: "Mr. Habib believes there has been some progress and that there is a chance he will succeed in getting the Palestinian terrorists to leave Beirut peacefully."

The American envoy had presented a number of ideas on the withdrawal of the commandos during the meeting with Mr. Shamir, the Israeli official said.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Shamir then left to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Minutes after Mr. Habib's plane touched down, the Israeli army announced that its bombers had attacked West Beirut for the sixth day running.

(Continued on page 3)

'PLO is not begging U.S. recognition'

KUWAIT (R) — A Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman said Tuesday that the PLO was not begging for U.S. recognition. "We are not begging a U.S. recognition of us or of our cause and inalienable rights," Yasser Arafat, a member of the PLO executive committee, told reporters after talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. He said acceptance of U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problem by PLO leader Yasser Arafat this week was designed "to explain to the American public opinion PLO policies which the United States deliberately hides from its people."

Mr. Arafat criticised the PLO's allies in the Arab League, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the Front for the Liberation of Palestine for failing to give joint aid to Palestinian forces encircled by Israeli forces in Beirut. The front groups Syria, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen with the PLO.

42 S.African mercenaries found guilty

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R) — A South African judge Tuesday found 42 white mercenaries guilty of charges arising from the hijacking of an aircraft to Durban after a coup attempt in the Seychelles. Their leader, former Congo mercenary Col. Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, was convicted on three counts, each of them carrying sentences of five to 30 years. Justice Neville James, delivering judgment at the end of a five-month trial, ruled that Col. Hoare and four of his comrades were responsible for seizing the Air India Boeing 707 in the Seychelles last Nov. 26.

He acquitted the others on this charge, as he said it had not been established that they knew about the commandeering of the plane. They believed the pilot was flying them willingly to South Africa.

Khartoum offers base for Palestinian fighters

KHARTOUM (R) — President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan has offered to let Palestinian commandos besieged in Beirut come to Sudan and make it a base for militant action in Africa, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Tuesday.

President Numeiri is the first Arab leader to announce his readiness to accept the Palestinians without any conditions.

Palestinian sources in Beirut, however, said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was unlikely to take up the offer. "Numeiri is only serving his American masters who want to liquidate the Palestinians," Numeiri's offer is rejected, one PLO source said.

Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, other possible destinations for some 6,000 PLO fighters entrenched in West Beirut, have said any evacuation must be linked with a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem.

SUNA quoted the president as saying: "Sudan is ready to receive the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon who were exposed to the conspiracies of many parties."

He added that the PLO in Khartoum would be a base for "Palestinian militant action in Africa."

Sudan angered the Arab World by renewing relations with Cairo after the Arab League ostracised Egypt for signing a treaty with Israel.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and PLO leader Yasser Arafat demanded that Sudan be expelled from the league. In response, President Numeiri threatened last July to end Sudan's recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

SUNA quoted Mr. Numeiri as saying Monday that the evacuation of the Palestinian forces "greatly affects the Palestinian case."

"We are watching with concern and anxiety the current developments in the Arab region, particularly in Lebanon where Israel is waging a genocide war against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people," Mr. Numeiri said.

He urged Arab nations to preserve the Palestinian fighters as an "honourable symbol for the continuity of the Palestinian revolution until the Palestinians attain victory and establish their independent state."

Church mission condemns Israel

GENEVA (R) — A Protestant and Orthodox church mission to Lebanon Tuesday described the Israeli siege of West Beirut as "horrible and scandalous."

Israeli invasion of Lebanon showed Israel had been "transformed so soon after the holocaust into an imperialist and dominating power," said French Protestant Federation President Jacques Maury, a delegate on the mission.

Mission members were speaking at a news conference after reporting to the central committee of the World Council of Churches (WCC) on their one-week visit to Lebanon.

The mission, led by Lutheran Archbishop Olof Sundin of Sweden, told the WCC that Israeli authorities were blocking relief supplies, forcing young Palestinians into hiding and barring humanitarian organisations from detention centres.

Mr. Maury said the arrests of Palestinians reminded him of the round-up of Jews in Paris 40 years ago. He described West Beirut, where an estimated 6,000 commandos are besieged, as a "concentration of absurdity, scandal and horror."

The WCC central committee later unanimously approved a statement condemning the Israeli invasion, protesting against the blockade of West Beirut and calling for the United Nations to seek a settlement "including the right to establish a Palestinian state."

referred to the "serious situation developing as a result of Israel's escalation of hostilities," particularly in and around Beirut and the Bekaa Valley.

He said Israel had been using intermittent ceasefires to conduct a "real war of attrition," resulting in the systematic destruction of

(Continued on page 3)

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FEATURES

The art and soul of Islam

Text and calligraphy
by Mohammad Zakariya

ALTHOUGH the Prophet Mohammad exhorted his followers to "lie down knowledge with writing," he never directed them to write down the Koran in a complete volume. The Holy Book was held piecemeal in the memories of multitudes, but perhaps only half a dozen or so of the Prophet's companions memorised the entire Koran in the proper order. Most sections were indeed inscribed on bits of hide or bone, but nowhere did the Koran exist complete save in the prodigious memories of a few men. Thus, at the Prophet's death, his companions were left hanging on the

horns of a dilemma: should they preserve the Holy Book by writing it down, or should they entrust it to memory? The ultimate decision marked a crucial turning point in the history of Islam — and of Arabic writing.

The Prophet's own scribe, Zayd Ibn Thabit, has left us this account of how the Koran was preserved: *Abu Bakr (the first caliph of Islam) sent for me after the battle of Yamama. Omar (the second caliph) was with him. Abu Bakr said, "Omar has come to me saying, 'There was much slaughter on the day of Yamama. I fear that the few remaining memorisers of the*

Koran may be killed on other battlefields. Much of the Koran will be lost unless you gather it all and write it down. It is my belief that this should be done."

Abu Bakr continued, "So I asked Omar how I should do what the Prophet of God, Peace Be Unto Him, did not do, and Omar replied, 'It is, by God, best.' Omar reiterated the point until God opened my heart to his view. There was Omar sitting by, not speaking, as Abu Bakr addressed me. "You are a bright young man and we trust you," Abu Bakr said to me. "You wrote the Revelations for the Prophet, so you must now track down all the parts of the Koran and write it all down."

I thought to myself, "By God, if he has charged me with moving a mountain, I would not have been as heavy to me as the job of collecting and writing down the Koran." So I said to Abu Bakr, "How can I do something the Prophet of God Himself did not do, nor did he order that it be done?" And Abu Bakr replied, "It is, by God, best." I did not cease going over it with him until God put my heart at ease about the matter, as He had done for Abu Bakr and Omar. Thereupon I arose and began to track down all the parts of the Koran, from (where it had been written down on) scraps of hide, shoulder bones, palm-leaf strips, and in the hearts of men.

Thus began a remarkable saga. During the brief caliphate of Abu Bakr (A.D. 632-34), Zayd managed to compile the complete

Koran, but it was not until the caliphate of Othman (A.D. 644-56) that a standard version was finally established — again through the efforts of Zayd Ibn Thabit. Compilation of the Othmanic version, upon which all subsequent Korans are based, was an accomplishment that was to withstand the tests of time and to survive intact to the present day.

The development of Arabic writing

Before the advent of Islam, the Arabs used two styles of writing, which came to be called the dry script and the moist script. The dry script, characterised by precision and angularity, was reserved for formal use, while the cursive of flowing moist script was used for more prosaic tasks. Probably known at this time but not widely used were the dots that allow the 19 basic letter shapes to stand for separate letter sounds. (The second letter of the Arabic alphabet, for example, can have a b, t, or th sound, depending on the number of dots it carries.)

For centuries, memory was considered the primary vehicle of knowledge and writing a mere back-up system. As such, the early writing was crude, but it was nevertheless efficient. And it is interesting to note that all the technical and aesthetic modifications that have been made over the ensuing years have not altered the basic nature of written Arabic. So little have the fundamentals of the alphabet and language changed that any reader of modern Arabic who takes the time to get used to the older styles of writing can soon begin to read manuscripts from the dawn of written Arabic.

It is, however, the great calligraphy of Islam that sets Arabic apart from other written languages, and the course was set for that calligraphy by the Prophet's many exhortations to write and to write beautifully. "Beautiful writing increases the truth in clarity," said Mohammad. Another saying, one of the most lovely, begins: "Give your eyes their share of worshipping." When his companions asked, "What is their share of worshipping?" the Prophet replied, "Looking at the Koran, then thinking about it and considering its marvels."

Inspired by such sayings, the early calligraphers concentrated on both beautifying and regularising written Arabic, which resulted in a more legible script. The 787-foot-long mosaic inscription on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, for example, which was executed by A.D. 691 in a highly successful dry script, is as legible to the modern eye as is a page from today's newspaper.

By the end of the seventh century A.D., over a dozen version of the dry script were being used. One of them, called the inclined script, was characterised by a right-ward slant to the verticals, another, called *Mashq* or stretched script, is shown in Figure 2. Eventually the term "dry" script began to be replaced by the term "Kufic" script. One style, which became the basic Kufic Koran script, was perfected during the early Abbasid caliphate in the



ninth century A.D. (See Figure 4.)

As the scripts themselves evolved, so did systems for indicating vowel sounds. Abu Amir ad-Dani (d. A.D. 1053) developed a precise vowel system using dots of different colors. Because of its complexity, however, this system was later abandoned in favour of Al Khalil Ibn Ahmad's system of micro letters, which is still in use. Figure 3 shows this system in a later Kufic variant, reminiscent of a beautiful 11th century Koran produced in Tunis. The script is similar to those used in both Iran and Iraq at that time.

From these Kufic styles, in combination with elements of the previously somewhat anarchic moist styles, the calligraphers of the Islamic West and Muslim Spain developed their fabulous *Maghribi* scripts. An imaginative variant of *Maghribi* is shown in Figure 5.

Then as now, the calligrapher's tool was a reed pen, the Roman *calamus*, made from a species of reed that grows near water and is also used for thatch, fences, fishing rods, flutes and clarinet reeds. For the moist scripts, the pen is sharpened to a point; for the dry scripts, and for all later calligraphic scripts, it is cut sharply to a chisel edge at varying oblique angles. Such a pen, dipped into

soot-based ink, gives the calligrapher precise control over the thickness of the line. For calligraphy too large for the reed, wooden pens with spatulate tips are used.

For practical writing in the moist scripts, the early calligraphers generally used papyrus. More important work, such as copies of the Koran, was done on vellum for permanence. But the 11th century A.D., paper was also in use. Similar to the better modern rag papers, the calligrapher's paper was starched and polished with burnishing stones to give it a smooth and durable surface.

The great calligraphers

Zayd Ibn Thabit could well be considered the first professional calligrapher of Islam; certainly he was its first scribe. Although he likely used both the dry and moist scripts, it is probable that Zayd wrote the first Koran for Abu Bakr and the later copies for Othman in one of the dry scripts.

The turn away from the dry scripts began in the century A.D., when calligraphers began to explore the aesthetic potential of the moist scripts. The most famous calligrapher of his era was the vizier, Abu Ali Ibn Muqla (d. A.D. 940), who began the process of standardising letter proportions in

the moist scripts. By Ibn Muqla's day, the moist scripts were widely enough used to have been given names, such as *Muhaqqaq*, *Thuluth* and *Naskh*, and these names are still applied to the modern versions of the same scripts (see Figure 1).

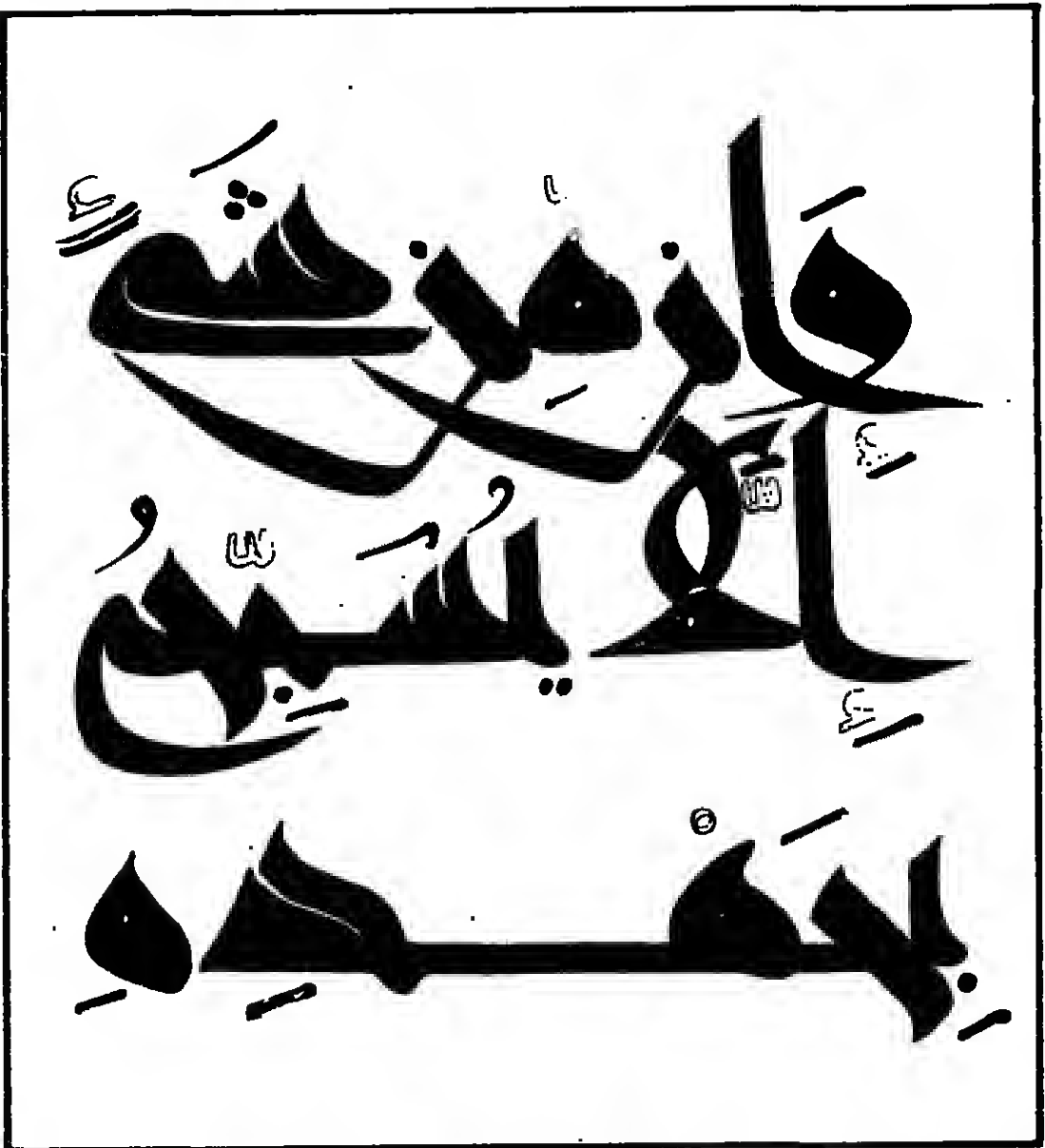
Ibn Muqla's teachings were passed on to his sons and their pupils and formed the basis for Islamic calligraphy until the great founding genius of the art, Ali Ibn Hilal, known as Ibn Al Bawwab (d. A.D. 1022), established a new school of teaching that gave all the scripts a look similar to their modern styles. Ibn Al Bawwab's methods, in turn, reigned supreme until the advent of Yaqut Al Musta'simi (d. A.D. 1300). This maestro stressed the angularity of the pen tip and further refined the rules regulating the proportions of each of the eight major scripts and their many variants. Yaqut's styles and rules are still followed by most calligraphers today, although they have undergone much modification.

Like Islam itself, Arabic calligraphy is hardly confined to the Arabic-speaking peoples. In Turkey, for example, Sheikh Hamdullah and Ahmad Qaraisari set the style for the calligraphers of the Ottoman Empire, which produced what is probably the greatest flowering of the calligrapher's

art in all of history. In Persia, Mir Ali Tabrizi's invention of the *Mas'aliq* or *Farsi* script created a stylistic breakthrough that reverberated as far as Afghanistan and India. Indeed, wherever Muslims went, they took their beloved calligraphy with them — even into China, where Arabic is written with a brush, Chinese style.

The world of Arabic calligraphy encompasses many nations, races, and languages. Where the Koran went, so followed its multifold calligraphy. And the process is still unfolding today, as modern artists, both traditional and experimental, use these ancient forms in ever revealing new ways. Once called "the music of the eyes" and "the ambassador of intelligence," calligraphy has become a modern graphic art with impressive commercial and cultural applications. Yet it is always more than that. Revered for its historical importance and recognised as a choice art form, calligraphy remains, above all, the preeminent visual symbol of Islam.

Mohammad Zakariya, an American Muslim, is a professional calligrapher of Arabic. He is the author of *The Calligraphy of Islam: Reflections on the State of the Art*. His article is reprinted from *Jordan Magazine*.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

- 17:30 Koran
- 17:50 Cartoons
- 18:10 Cartoons
- 18:25 Walt Disney
- 19:25 Local Programme
- 19:35 Local Programme on Development
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 Arabic Series
- 21:35 World Tourism
- 22:10 Wise Poets
- 22:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

- 18:00 French Programme
- 19:00 News in French
- 19:30 News in Hebrew
- 20:30 The two of Us
- 21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
- 21:10 We will meet again
- 22:00 News in English
- 22:15 Hawaii

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & parity on 95.60 KHz. SW

- 07:00 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:05 Morning Show
- 12:00 News Summary
- 12:05 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:05 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Now Music
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
- 17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time
- 19:00 News Summary
- 19:30 Date with a Star
- 20:00 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:05 Evening Show
- 21:25 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style
- 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
- 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News

Summary 07:30 Taramata 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Father of the Quran 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Letter from London 09:40 Book Choice 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 10:30 Brain of Britain 1982 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 12:15 The Dragon and the Bear 12:30 Sherlock Holmes 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 The Voice of Meadow Prospect 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 These Musical Islands 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Igor Stravinsky 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Listening Post 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Interlude 19:40 Book Choice 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:09 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Roundup 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 Network UK 23:15 A World of Wind and Waves 23:30 Jazz for the Asking 24:00 World News 24:09 The World Today 00:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Wide Sargasso Sea 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English: news, feature: Space and Man 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Jordan Youth City 67151
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Religious Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Lureidieh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

LECTURE

* Contemporary dance in America, by Virginia Shuler. Lecture accompanied by videotape survey. Starts 6:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lureidieh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Humein, 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiye, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:13 Fajr
06:48 (Sunrise) Shuruq
12:24 Noon
12:37 Asr
16:15 Maghrib
20:11 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:55 Amman (RJ)
09:00 London (CA)
09:15 Cairo (RJ)
09:40 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:15 Cairo (EA)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (RJ)
18:25 Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (RJ)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Amman (RJ)
07:00 Amman (RJ)
08:15 Amman (RJ)
08:40 Karachi (PIA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
09:45 Larnaca (CY)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLD

Belgian franc	76.2	76.7
Dutch guilder	131.5	132.3
Egyptian pound	343.3	348.3
French franc	52.2	52.5
Israeli sheqel	666.6	678.3
Italian lire (for 100)	25.9	26.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	139.7	140.5
Kuwaiti dinar	122.9	123.6
Lebanese lira	67.8	68.5
Omani rial	101.5	102.3
Qatari riyal	96.3	96.8
Saudi riyal	101.7	102.3
Swedish crown	58.3	58.6
Syrian lira	172.2	173.2
UAE dirham	95.3	95.8
U.S. sterling pound	618.1	621.8
U.S. dollar	35.2	35.4
W. German mark	145.3	146.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather and north-westerly moderate wind. In Amman northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 21/31
Jerusalem 25/29
Dead Sea 20/35
Jordan Valley 24/37

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 31, Amman 39. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Amman 54 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 32090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Electric Power Co. 34381-1
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Ahli Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
The Islamic, Abdali 68292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64171-4
University Hospital 84858
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Muasher, J. Hussein 67129-3
The Islamic, Abdali 64174
Al-Ahli, Abdali 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Al Barjawi 21086
Dr. Amwar Aqrabi 42696/36813

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.

Apple (African)	450 / 400	Hot Green Pepper	240 / 200
Apple (American)	500 / 450	Lemon	330 / 280
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200	Melon	90 / 70
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200	Marrow (large)	150 / 120
Apple (Local)	180 / 140	Marrow (small)	200 / 160
Apple (Starline)	280 / 200	Radish	150 / 120
Apricot (Local)	230 / 200	Okra	240 / 200
Banana	260 / 200	Onion (dry)	130 / 100
Banana (Mukammal)	225 / 180	Onion (green)	240 / 200
Beet	360 / 300	Parsley	100 / 100
Beet (young)	150 / 120	Peaches	330 / 300
Cucumber (large)	210 / 160	Pears (American)	600 / 500
Cucumber (small)	170 / 130	Pears (Lebanese)	420 / 350
Eggplant (small)	140 / 100	Plums	240 / 200
Fennel	360 / 300	Plum (Red)	160 / 120
Garlic	560 / 500	Plum (Yellow)	180 / 140
Grape	260 / 200	Potato (imported)	140 / 100
Grape leaves	300 / 250	Radish	150 / 120
		Red Chilies	300 / 400
		Sage	450 / 380
		Sweet Pepper	240 / 200
		Tomato	140 / 100
		Water Melon	170 / 140

AOAD regional director to attend Sudan meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of the regional office of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Sa'd Shammout, will leave Amman for Khartoum on Tuesday to participate in the annual meeting of the AOAD which will be held in early August. The director of the regional office in Baghdad, Iraq, the Arab Republic of Yemen, and Libya will attend the meeting, according to Al-Rai newspaper. Dr. Shammout said that the participants will assess the achievements of the AOAD for 1982 and prepare the programmes and working plan which the AOAD will implement in 1983 in preparation for submitting them to the AOAD board of directors which will be held in the Arab Republic of Yemen in December. The Agriculture Ministry has submitted proposals on the AOAD working plan, including proposed essential changes on the method of its work in the future. The working plan proposes that the AOAD undertake a regional study in Jordan to define the ideal agricultural pattern in the Jordan Valley, particularly that agriculture there has suffered from mar-

keting bottlenecks discouraging farmers from taking agriculture as a profession.

Jordan pins great hopes on such a study and its future results to help the country overcome the obstacles in the way of agricultural progress since Jordan plans to achieve consumer self-sufficiency and export capability in the future to improve the balance of payments in Jordan's favour.

The Agriculture Ministry proposals also include pan-Arab studies aimed at achieving food security in the production of grain as well as studies on regulating and developing pastures in the lands situated between Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Jordan is also proposing the convening of six seminars to exchange expertise among Arab specialists in the various and major agricultural fields as well as the convening of some 20 courses to train Arab cadres on important agricultural topics and to implement the Arab agricultural cooperation programme whose aim is cooperation among the Arab states to implement Arab agricultural projects which certain Arab countries cannot implement alone.

Youth volunteers start work in Umm Qays historic site

IRBID (Petra) — Well over 100 boys and girls from the youth centres in Irbid and Ramtha cities began voluntary work on Tuesday in the intensive antiquities area in the historic Umm Qays Town.

The implementation of this voluntary work project comes in implementation of a programme prepared by the Youth Welfare Corporation in cooperation with the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry with the aim of strengthening the national sense of

belonging in the youth and getting acquainted with the tourist sites in the country.

Tuesday is the beginning of the second week of the programme for serving environment, which the corporation began to implement before the beginning of the month of Ramadan. The next voluntary work day for the youth centres of Ma'an and Karak governorates will begin on Aug. 1, 1982. Well over 200 boys and girls will participate in the activity.

Seminar planned on poultry production

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) will hold a seminar at the University of Jordan from Aug. 15 to 18 on the modern methods for the production of poultry.

Israeli jets, ships bomb Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

The army said its planes had struck command positions in Beirut, the navy had shelled PLO tanks in the Al Quzai suburb and that ground action was centred around the university science faculty.

Israeli leaders held talks with a string of American politicians. One of them, Senator Paul

Tsongas, said he had told Mr. Begin that an all-out attack on the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters in Beirut would result in "carnage like the Alamo".

Foreign Minister Shamir met a group of U.S. congressmen who carried a document from PLO leader Yasser Arafat which some reports suggest implies recognition of Israel—something no Palestinian leader has ever done



PETRA PHOTO

Prince Hassan opens 2 mosques

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, opened a new mosque in Abu Alandah on Tuesday. The mosque, which cost JD 170,000 and will serve 2,000 worshippers, took 18 months to build. The construction of the mosque was financed by a citizen from Abu Alandah.

The opening ceremony and the prayers were also attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs

and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif, his under-secretary, a number of Awqaf Ministry officials and a large number of citizens from Abu Alandah.

Crown Prince Hassan also opened the Jerusalem Mosque in Al Wabdat area. The mosque, which can accommodate 2,000 worshippers, was built at a total cost of JD 150,000. It includes a library and a hall for the learning of the Koran.

Health minister opens health centre in Shobak

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas opened on Tuesday the health centre in Shobak and inspected its various sections. Dr. Malhas requested the officials at the centre to continue work during holidays and to supply the centre with the necessary vaccines for polio and other children diseases as well as a laboratory for testing diabetes.



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas

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76 merchants sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 76 Jordanian merchants to pay a fine of JD 30-50 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor approved these sentences on Tuesday.

Lawyer trainees invited to discussions on law studies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Vocational Training Committee at the Jordanian Bar Association has invited all lawyer-trainees to attend and participate in the discussion on the legal studies submitted by lawyer-trainees.

The first study to be discussed in submitted by lawyer-trainee Mohammad Walid Othman Asfour and will deal with civil suits in courts. The study will be discussed on Sept. 12 under the supervision of a committee consisting of lawyers Jawad Younis, Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nmour and Dr. Kamel Al Sa'id.

The second study is submitted by lawyer-trainee Ma'an Musa Al Duqum on failure to redeem securities and will be discussed on

Seminar recommends specialisation in community college curricula

AMMAN (Petra) — A special seminar held at the Education Ministry on Tuesday discussed the various aspects of study in the engineering schools in Jordan in terms of the years of study and the quality and nature of curricula in light of the present and future needs of the Jordanian society in particular and the Arab society in general. The seminar recommended to keep the specialisation programme at the community colleges provided that study at these colleges be for two years together with a practical training period in the summer vacation which follows the first year of study. It also recommended to allow the teaching of a general programme in the engineering schools with a comprehensive coverage of a specific specialisation in line with the nature of the general programme and its objectives while maintaining required flexibility among the various programmes of study in the various fields of specialisation.



Minister of Education Sa'd Al Tal



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anasi

The seminar also recommended that opportunity be provided for the graduates to continue their study in another field of specialisation and in the colleges they graduated from, in fields complementary to their original specialisation. The seminar also recommended that the education council prepare a study on the possibility of establishing educational institutes to teach three-year programmes outside the community colleges.

Among the recommendations was the formation of a committee under the Vocational Training Institute Director Muazir Al Masri to prepare a report on the necessary practical steps to implement the recommendations

provided that the committee meet next week to begin preparing the report and to submit it to the Education Ministry as soon as possible.

Education Minister Sa'd Tal spoke at the beginning of the seminar affirming that the objective of the Education Ministry behind regulating and coordinating study at the community colleges is to reach an acceptable settlement to enable these colleges to reach a standard qualifying their graduates to join the universities after two years of study. "The most important question we are facing today is: Should the engineering curricula in these colleges be specialised or general," Dr. Tal said.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anasi told the seminar that we

must always take into consideration while planning for our Jordanian community the flexibility and ability to reconcile between various needs and that we should not take any step in the

wrong direction. There are alarming phenomena in the fields of practical application of the various professions, notably the lack of perfection in work which we feel in many fields, and we cannot overcome this obstacle without vocational specialisation. The participants in the meeting said the

present and future community's needs and requirements and the available capabilities and resources should define the quality and nature of curricula in the community colleges in general and the engineering schools in particular.

Passports Department sees great workload pressure

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passports Department is currently witnessing a great pressure of work due to the many numbers of citizens who wish to renew or extend their passports.

Acting Passports Department Director Radwan Al Qasem said that the department issues daily some 500 passports, including permanent and temporary passports. The temporary passports are issued for the purpose of travel to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to other paperwork related to renewal and extension of passports.

Mr. Qasem said the reason for the present pressure of work at the passports departments is the

increased number of citizens coming from abroad and willing to visit the occupied areas as well as the citizens who are preparing for the pilgrimage this year. Furthermore, students who completed

their secondary school education and willing to travel abroad to continue their study have increased the pressure of work on the department.

Mr. Qasem appealed to the residents of Amman to give priority to the expatriates coming from abroad to complete their paperwork at the department because the summer season is the only season in which the expatriates can extend their passports or obtain temporary passports.

Lebanon protests at U.N.

(Continued from page 1)

West Beirut and progressive advances on the ground, as well as an increasing number of civilian casualties. Since last Thursday, he said, Israel had launched incessant air, sea and land attacks on the heavily-populated areas of West Beirut and its suburbs that had caused "no less than 100 civilian dead and an uncounted number of wounded."

There had also been air raids on the Bekaa Valley, including the historic city of Baalbek, "in a manner that cannot be justified by whatever military targets are said to be there. A total of 182 casualties has been counted," Mr. Thani added.

"If this situation is allowed to

continue, the ceasefire declared under Security Council resolutions and constantly reiterated will soon be null and void, and all chances of reaching any settlement will be definitively impaired," he said.

"My government protests the continued hostilities in the strongest possible terms and repeats its appeal for the unconditional and immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions."

"In the event of non-compliance by Israel, my government reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to seek practical ways and means under the charter to ensure the implementation of these resolutions," he concluded.

OAU meeting postponed

(Continued from page 1)

a third one was expected here Tuesday night.

Mr. Mogwe said the pan-African body at no time "asked the Polisario to withdraw from the

meeting."

But conference sources said Nigeria proposed that the guerrillas should pledge not to attend the summit, scheduled for Aug. 5-8, in exchange for taking their seat at the ministers' session.

Indian premier leaves for U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

trusted friendship with the Soviet Union, tilts towards Moscow. Relations with Washington have never fully recovered from what India saw as Washington's pro-Pakistan attitude in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war over Bangladesh.

Issues bedeviling relations include the U.S. refusal to continue supplies of enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic plant, a result of India's refusal to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Pact.

Another irritant is the American decision to provide Pakistan with advanced weapons, including 40 F-16 planes. Washington says the sales are justified because of the Soviet presence in neighbouring Afghanistan.

New Delhi and Washington differ on approaches to the Afghanistan problem. India has not joined in outright public condemnation of the Soviet intervention and Mrs. Gandhi has said that the way in which the West reacted made the Soviets want to "dig in."

The prime minister did not make any statement on her departure although she told reporters she would not discuss any defence matters in the United States.

Mrs. Gandhi will arrive in Washington Wednesday evening after an overnight stop in New York. Mr. Reagan will formally welcome her at the White House on Thursday morning, before commencing talks alone and then with their aides.

She will be the guest at a State Department working lunch with the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, and will see the president again at a state dinner that night.

Her schedule before she leaves Washington on Saturday includes talks with key members of Congress, an appearance at the National Press Club, and a meeting with members of the Indian community living in the United States.

On her way home Mrs. Gandhi will stop again in New York, where she will meet Indian scientists and businessmen and officials of leading private U.S. foundations, and in Los Angeles and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Indian officials said she would not be seeking any specific accords with Washington and U.S. sources said although detailed agreements were unlikely but "the talks can set a new tone."

University invites Arab institute

IRBID (J.T.) — The Yarmouk University has expressed its wish to host the Arab Institute for Translation. The university pledged to offer its lecture halls, library, laboratories and equipment for this purpose.

Jordan to take part in agriculture conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agriculture Ministry has agreed to attend the 12th ministerial conference of the council of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in the Arab Republic of Yemen from Dec. 20 to 22, 1982.

JD 59,000 to drain water in Kufrankeh

AJLON (Petra) — Kufrankeh Municipality began carrying out a project for draining rain waters in the city. The municipality has allocated JD 59,000 to spend on this project which will be finished this summer. Meanwhile, Al Hashimiyyeh Municipality began building new roads at a cost of JD 21,000.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements in the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send their ads by mail on the following conditions:

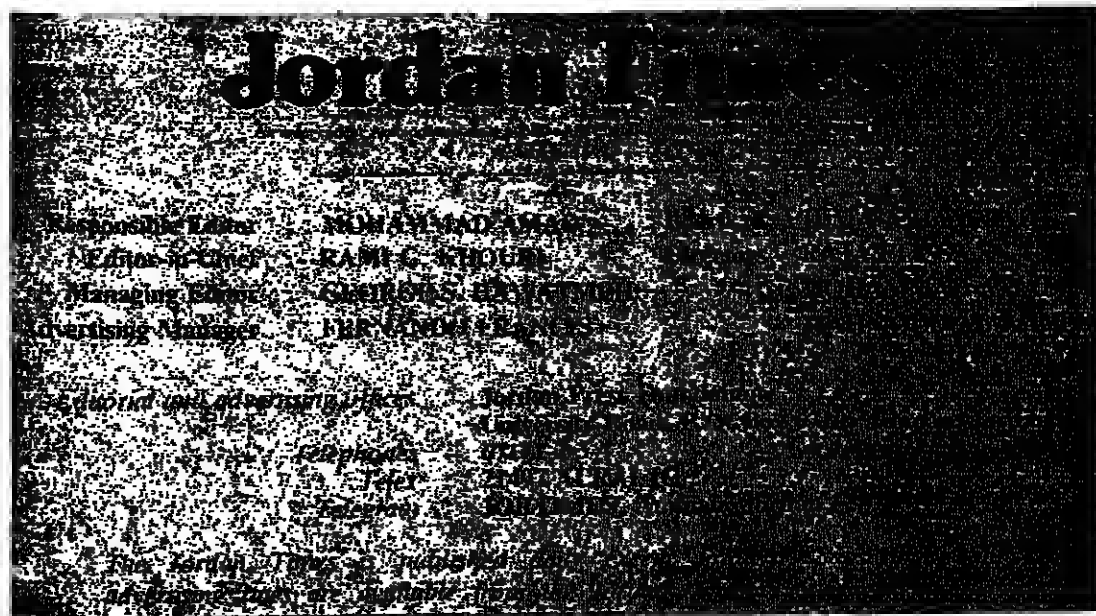
1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7,500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7,500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7,500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22,500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12,500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____



The 'check-mate' weapon

THE LATE Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir once said that the Israelis' fight for survival is their secret weapon. She used to claim that this weapon had been a major factor behind Israel's "victories" in its battles with the Arab countries. Now, Israel is utilising a more subtle weapon, namely the psychological effect of the "check-mate" situation.

Israel cannot sustain a continuous, long-term war with the Arabs. The Israelis resort to the "blitz" war which enables them to inflict severe losses on the Arabs within a short period of time. This gives rise to a situation in which the Arabs feel they have no alternative but to accept a ceasefire on terms not to their own liking.

A characteristic of the "blitz" war is that a high military momentum can easily topple the balance and decide on the winner within a few days. However, the real value of such a tactic is not restricted to the military level, but is rather displayed in a more forceful manner at the political stage following the usual ceasefire. During this stage, the psychological effects can be exploited to achieve victories of greater dimensions than those achieved by military means.

The Israelis are pursuing these tactics in

dealing with the West Beirut issue. Now that the die is cast and the upper hand has been established, the Israelis are trying to finish off the war by political means, banking on the "no alternative" situation facing the Lebanese and the Palestinians. Why should they risk more losses to their forces, if they could attain their goals politically out of conditions created by quick military operations?

The only way the Israelis can lose over the issue of West Beirut, at least at the present time, is to have the war dragging on longer than what Israel can withstand. But the Israelis are aware of this fact and are doing their best to prevent it.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation must be aware that it has to make up its mind on whether to foil the Israelis' tactics and diffuse the latter's "check-mate" weapon, or whether to give in to the Israelis on the basis of what they have achieved so far in terms of military superiority. In the former case, both the Israelis and the Palestinians will suffer heavy losses, while with the latter option only the Palestinians will suffer the consequences of giving in.

It is a question of maximising the harm inflicted on one's enemy while minimising the subsequent harm rendered upon oneself.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel brings about its political defeat

Israel was dealt its greatest political defeat when on Monday it officially declared its rejection of the document which Chairman Yasser Arafat signed on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) recognising all United Nations resolutions adopted on the Palestinian question. With this rejection, Israel has lost the "legitimacy" granted to it by United Nations resolutions. And thus Israel has rejected the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The Palestinian document has exposed a number of very important facts. It has proved that the features of the just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue have been clearly defined, thus confuting what some superpowers used to think that Arabs do not know what they want. The settlement being sought has been stipulated by United Nations resolutions and has been approved by the international community. The document has also proved that the PLO is an organisation that seeks to carry out the international will and that the battles it is fighting are directed to that end. Thus Israel is called upon to retreat to the partition lines stipulated by the

international resolutions, particularly the U.N. resolution on the partitioning of Palestine. If Israel does not comply, the PLO has the right to take whatever measures it deems suitable to carry out the resolution.

The Palestinian document has proved that the United States no longer has any excuse to continue providing Israel with military and political support. In light of the document, the Philip Habib mission is no longer of any value but should be directed to call on Israel to withdraw to the partition borders. It follows that whatever pertains to the Palestinian issue in the Camp David agreements is useless now because the settlement of the issue has already been drawn up by the United Nations and because the PLO has accepted all United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue in toto. The document has made it clear that it is the duty of the United States to recognise the PLO and to initiate a dialogue with it because the United States can no longer say that it cannot recognise the PLO before the latter recognises international resolutions relating to the Palestinian issue.

Al Dustour: An honourable stand by Egypt's Mubarak

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's speech on Monday contained frank and logical opinions, and a clear and defined stand that should be taken into consideration because they relate to all the problems and the urgent issues being faced by the Arab Nation. These opinions and stand also express Egypt's desire and readiness to share in shouldering the responsibility of confronting the dangers and the challenges threatening the Arab World.

The Egyptian stand on the Palestinian issue has not been weakened by the Camp David agreements. President Mubarak has insisted on the

need to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people and called on the United States to solve the Palestinian issue. He also condemned the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, leaving no doubt in Egypt's capability and desire to move and act within the framework of Arab solidarity.

We cannot but praise the clear and frank stand expressed by President Hosni Mubarak in rejecting any settlement of the Palestinian problem at the expense of Jordan. He stressed that these Israeli ideas are rejected by the Jordanians, the Palestinians and the Arabs.

Elimination of PLO may entail dire consequences

By HRH Crown Prince Hassan

Editors note: Following is the full text of the article written by HRH Crown Prince Hassan and published last week in The Times of London.

TO OBTAIN recognition and peace with their Arab neighbours, Israel attempted to substitute the settlement of other problems for that of Palestine: Sinai for peace in the case of Egypt; withdrawal from Lebanon for peace in that beleaguered country; safe conduct and renunciation of the Palestine Arab identity in the case of the Palestinians. This practice sets dangerous precedents for future relations, not only of Israel and the Arab states, but for the conduct of international relations.

It should not surprise anyone that the Arabs have been reluctant to offer Israel unequivocal public recognition. Arab gestures in favour of a peaceful settlement have been rebuffed by aggression and statements of intent for expansionism.

Israel's thesis of Jordan being "the Palestine state" had been developed in rigorous defiance of the emphasis given by the international community to the right of self-determination: a principle crucial to Britain's position in the case of the Falklands. They claim that responsibility for the future of the Palestinian Arabs is theirs

struggle between Muslims and Christians and the disparities between the diverse communities and regions which have given rise to a precarious political system which could easily be exploited by outside powers. The emergence of the Palestine guerrilla movement provides the second circle, as its presence in the country introduced the Arab-Israeli conflict to Lebanon.

The culmination of this was the

Gaza and Golan Heights, and especially in Jerusalem, have made it difficult for Arabs to identify an avenue for a permanent settlement.

It is a foregone conclusion that Israel's rights, in common with Arab states, include:

- * The right to have its statehood respected;
- * To be free of armed threats, and
- * To exist in peace with its neighbours.

But such rights confer no valid claim to occupy and change the character of a territory ostensibly taken as a measure of self-defence in a war 15 years ago.

The Israelis have constantly rejected the notion of national self-determination for the Palestinians on the grounds that a people without a country cannot entertain such a right. A military campaign was unleashed to destroy the organisation, the PLO, that gave the Palestinians national self-expression.

But if the present PLO leadership are eliminated they will be succeeded by others, perhaps more extreme, more radical, more desperate, simply because the need will still be there. The new generation of Palestinians, and I dare say of Arabs generally, may not be as reasonable as those so tragically killed or so dramatically humiliated in Beirut.

In 1982 the crux of the Middle East crisis still remains the question of Palestine. No amount of force will sweep away the future of four million people. At the end of

If the present PLO leadership are eliminated they will be succeeded by others, perhaps more extreme, more radical, more desperate, simply because the need will still be there.

the day, accommodation must be found; the talking must start. The world must take note of these dangerous developments before we are all engulfed in the turmoil.

The West has vital interests in this region: 60 per cent of the West European and Japanese sea-borne oil imports emanate from the Gulf. The sea-lanes of the oil tankers pass through the "choke point" of the Strait of



HRH Crown Prince Hassan Ibn Talal

Hormuz. The economic and strategic importance of our region to the West is self-evident. Yet we are puzzled, confused, disoriented and disillusioned by the lack of direction and decisiveness in the formulation of Western, especially American, policy.

The almost involuntary drift toward neutralism was hastened by what, in the absence of a policy pronouncement from President Reagan, can only be called the Haig doctrine. It is based on strategic consensus and had some sinister implications for the Arabs, as it envisaged the collaboration of the United States, Israel and the Arab states countering Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

It has been drawn up by identifying a common denominator between potential allies, two of whom, the Arabs and the Israelis, are avowed enemies, to cooperate with the Americans in order to check a threat posed by a third party, the Soviet Union—a power regarded by some Arabs as a friend and ally.

Those of us who look to the West for moral leadership and the exercise of a moderating influence are being forced to reconsider our

position. Cooperation must be reciprocal. Arab willingness to collaborate with the West has been manifested in many fields, particularly in oil policy and financial investment. While Arab cooperation has not been reciprocated, Israeli recalcitrance has been rewarded.

Both Israel and Iran are attempting to exploit the contradictions in the Western approach to the Arab World. They want to put the clock back and revive the Nixon doctrine. As powerful regional powers, each may play the surrogate role to the detriment of American interests. Such a policy could only enhance the trend towards neutralism in Arab nations.

A primary objective of Soviet global strategy is the neutralisation of certain vital zones in the world. The Arab World is among the most important of them all. We remain hopeful that a substantial change will take place and that the appointment and initial pronouncement of Mr. George Shultz will herald a new approach that will beat the retreat from the precipice that confronts us all.

Israel's thesis of Jordan being "the Palestine state" had been developed in rigorous defiance of the emphasis given by the international community to the right of self-determination.

alone to be freely exercised by them on their national soil in the West Bank and Gaza.

Yet peaceful Arab overtures have served only to stiffen Israel's intransigence. Unqualified Arab recognition, as the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has shown, would assist to absolve Israel of any responsibility to the Palestine Arabs.

Israel's intention in this respect has become more evident as the military campaign in Lebanon has ground on. The liquidation of the PLO and the destruction of Lebanese cities will solve nothing.

The conflict in Lebanon falls within three concentric circles, each feeding and fuelling the others. At the centre is the Lebanese domestic dimension, the

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Computerisation in manufacturing industries

By Dr. Awn Rifai

AS JORDAN is on the verge of entering a new phase of projected industrial programmes, particularly in the area of manufacturing industries, the management of the companies are bound to encounter many problems in running the production processes at the technical level. One of these problems is that of material management, which is already causing a nightmare for well-

established companies abroad. This difficulty has spurred many companies to resort to the computerisation of their management system.

The effective management of materials in a factory can have significant effects on profit making, cost saving, improved control, evading human errors, faster reporting, the ability to increase volume without increasing personnel,

and new means of analysing and interpreting information.

The data processing in the manufacturing operations may include sales forecasting, distribution, scheduling, billing, material requirements, purchasing, inventory, production planning, shop floor control, and capacity planning. A common difficulty usually encountered in implementing such a system is the lack of data base integrity, resulting in a failure to enter, update or maintain the necessary information. Another common problem is that the management tends to alter the software packages with the intention of customising them to their own needs, only to discover later that the original format can no more be utilised. In many cases, it would be better to develop a programme from scratch rather than modify an already packaged one.

The advantages of computerising the system can be easily forfeited if proper care is not taken in the implementation stage. The outcome could very well be a severe failure in providing the timely and accurate information necessary for total production planning and scheduling. The computerisation has to be undertaken by professional specialists, and usually involves far more expertise than what can be provided by mere programmers.

Some firms commit the mistake of computerising every single item on the work load, without bothering to weigh the merits of such an approach. Loss of human and financial resources could result if the management could not identify the crucial items to be included in the system. Furthermore, some firms tend to ignore the time factor implied in the operation of the computerised system which does not necessarily match the pace of work in the factory. Too fast or too slow a computerised operation will render the whole approach cumbersome and effort wasting.

The implementation of the computerisation procedure is a professional's job. The system's logic must be tested by someone other than the original programmer. The system should contain accurate and updated information, and the data should be entered in a timely fashion. Other factors influencing the successful operation are the provision of realistic forecasting of any variables and the imposition of a uniform discipline amongst the users. The manufacturing control is too important to be left only to programmers, and it should be continuously monitored by the top management.

The management of manufacturing companies should not hesitate to seek the advice and the assistance of consultants whenever they attempt to incorporate a new system. The management that believes the specialists are dispensable would soon fall the victim of its own ignorance.

Israeli Supreme Court justice assails Druse' treatment

Following is an article from the Jerusalem Post International April 18-24, 1982. It is often said that the Israeli press has greater freedom to

voice criticism of Israel than does the American press. To our knowledge, no American newspaper reported on the following:

By David Richardson

"This is not Israeli law or administration—this is the law of barbarians," was the harsh characterisation of the Israel Defence Forces' treatment of the Golan Druse over the past nine weeks by the retired deputy president of Israel's Supreme Court, Justice Haim Cohn.

At a press conference held last week by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), Cohn, who is the association's chairman, condemned the IDF's behaviour in the Golan as tantamount to "a frustration of the Knesset's will in extending Israeli law to the Golan." The Druse population appeared to enjoy none of the advantages or benefits of Israeli law and justice, he said. "I would have expected the extension of Israeli law to usher in a 'new era' of legality and of high standards of behaviour," he declared.

The association called the press conference at Beit Agron in Jerusalem following a recent tour of the Golan Heights by five of its members, including two lawyers. Their findings were presented in a two-page report that details allegations of beatings, brutality, and collective punishment, which it says are "clearly illegal," and it describes the general situation in the Golan as "totally unacceptable and without justification."

Members of the party reported witnessing an incident in which a woman from one of the Golan villages who had injured her eye in a household accident was not permitted to leave the Golan to receive medical treatment at the government hospital in Safad, in spite of her having a referral letter from her local sick-fund clinic, because she did not have an Israeli identity card.

Lawyers in the party told the policeman at the roadblock that it was illegal to deny the woman her freedom of movement. But he consulted with his superiors by radio and repeated to the party that these were the instructions he had to enforce.

The ACRI group detailed other allegations:

- * A three-year-old boy who went out onto a balcony during a curfew was shouted at by soldiers, and in fright fell from the balcony, breaking his two front teeth and gashing his chin. His father asked for permission to take the child to hospital, but was told that he would only be allowed to leave the area if he had an Israeli identity card. He chose to treat the child at home and extracted the teeth himself.

- * Soldiers appeared at the home of another family, took their original military identity cards and gave them Israeli civilian cards. The family refused to accept them, and the soldiers threw the new cards on the floor. When a three-

year-old child picked up one of the cards and threw it out of the house, one of the soldiers began to beat him with a club. When the child's mother attacked the soldier, another soldier approached her and shot her in the foot. When her brother tried to approach her, another soldier pressed his rifle to his forehead and fired a shot that creased the man's head. The woman was treated at Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

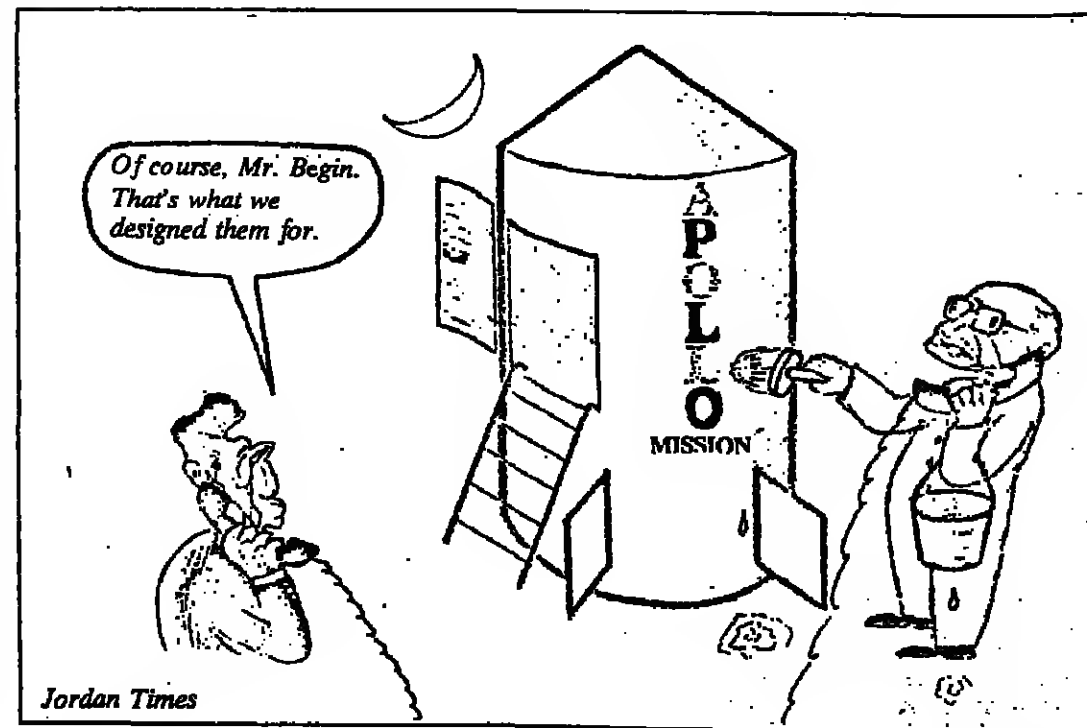
Members of the delegation said they saw a school in the village of Ein Kinyathat had been vandalised by troops who had used it as headquarters during the period the IDF had closed off the Golan. Furniture had been broken, windows smashed and Israeli and army flags which had been used for decorations on "Israeli festivals," had been scattered and trampled on the floor.

Cohn said that every resident of Israel has to carry an identity card under the Population Registry Law. But the same law stipulates that people refusing to carry one are to be brought to trial and, if convicted, can be fined or jailed for a short period. "It is not written and not hinted and no one dreamed of the possibility," Cohn said, "that someone refusing to take out an identity card would be dragged from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, beaten, prevented from working and denied medical care. This law does not recognise this nor do the Defence Emergency Regulations," he said. "This is not Israeli law and bears no resemblance to Israeli law."



PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat

Besieged in West Beirut, what goes on in his mind?



Jordan Times

By Lloyd Timberlake

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta—Ten years after the climax of the catastrophic drought which killed 150,000 people and millions of animals in the eight nations just south of the Sahara Desert, these same countries are once again moving steadily toward another disaster.

Experts disagree whether the next crisis is around the corner or years away, but mathematics dictate that it must come. The huge amounts of foreign aid at present pouring into the region are unlikely to prevent it, because the aid—according to many of those giving it—is going to the wrong projects.

After the 1968-1973 drought, the eight nations of Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta banded together to form Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS. Today, its declared goal is food self-sufficiency for the Sahel.

National and international aid donors established the Club du Sahel, an informal aid-

coordinating body whose aim is to reach the CILSS food self-sufficiency target fastest by the year 2000.

Aid to the region now amounts to \$40 for each Sahelian every year; by comparison, per capita aid in Asia is only \$6. Yet per capita food production in the Sahel is steadily falling, and yields per hectare drop as soil fertility declines.

The Sahel's population grows at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent, while its food production increases at one per cent per year. At that rate the Sahel's population will have doubled by the year 2010, but its food production will only have grown by 30 per cent.

Each year some 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of the Sahel go under irrigation, but each year some 5,000 more hectares of irrigation projects break down "because of technical, maintenance or training factors," according to a Club du Sahel report.

"I think the area is slowly deteriorating," said Doo Atkinson-Adams of the U.S. voluntary relief organization CARE, which helps run soil erosion and

dune stabilization projects in Niger.

"Whether you see the desert as advancing or the Sahel as losing ground, a real catastrophe is on the way," said Mamadou Mahamane, director of a Niger forestry aid project.

Yet almost all the experts agree that, as Upper Volta Minister of the Environment Sylvester Ouédraogo put it: "It is the activities of man which cause desertification".

Rural development aid

Strangely, despite the common goal of food self-sufficiency, the aid is not going to where food is grown. Only 24 per cent of the \$7.45 billion in aid given the Sahel over 1975-80 went to rural development. And only about 25 per cent of agricultural aid money goes to food crops; cotton and other cash for export get the rest.

Trees are still being felled at a tremendous rate for fuel; even in the cities, the predominant fuel for domestic cooking and heating is

firewood. The steady deforestation leads to erosion, floods and desertification. But only 1.4 per cent of Sahel aid goes to reforestation projects.

Niger is proud that 20-25 per cent of its annual budget goes to rural development, a high figure for the region. Yet nine out of ten of Niger's citizens live in the countryside. Upper Volta's 1982 budget grants the Ministry of Rural Development four per cent of national funds, though 92 per cent of the population is rural. Aid workers here claim that agricultural extension workers do not have enough petrol to drive out of town.

All the donors have made mistakes, admits Larry Dash, director of the Sahel Programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development. "We don't know what to do. Even if we decided to devote 80 per cent of aid next year to rural development we could not spend it, because of lack of trained people and infrastructure".

George Bourgoignie, of the Club du Sahel secretariat, feels both donors and recipients are to blame for setting the wrong priorities. "Infrastructure projects (buildings, bridges, roads, etc) are easier for donors to identify, implement and control. They can often use their own national experts. Donors may not have experts in rural development", he said.

Ignorance and carelessness—among donors, recipients, experts and peasants—seem to dominate this part of the world. The club, for instance, has been encouraging agencies to give money for roads. But at a recent meeting to examine progress aid donors were surprised to learn that the roads they had been building did not link up. "We are trying to change that", Mr. Bourgoignie said.

One U.S.-funded land use planning project in Niger seeks answers to the basic questions of where Niger's trees grow, how

many there are, who cuts them, and how much wood the big cities like Niamey actually use. This effort may provide the answers to the failure of one forestry project after another.

The numbers of goats and donkeys have already reached, and the cattle and sheep are fast approaching, pre-drought levels. This puts tremendous pressure on the fragile rangeland. But the experts realised only recently that they did not really understand what the herdsman did, or why.

Ignorance of experts

Then there is the ignorance of experts. Dr. Ibrahim Toure of Mali, a senior UNESCO rangeland official, describes the competition between veterinarians, hydrologists, ecologists and economists, all competing for funds for their projects. For instance, one effect of boreholes has been to bring large numbers of cattle together and thus spread disease among them. "We must

get vets talking to ecologists. It is pure laziness", Toure said.

Then there is the carelessness which leads herders to cut down whole trees just so their goats can eat the leaves, instead of chopping off branches and leaving the tree to recover.

At the CARE-funded dune-fixation project at Yegalanane in southern Niger, rows of young trees are keeping huge dunes from spilling into a lush river bottom where millet, sorghum and vegetables are grown. Next year CARE will stop paying the wages of the villagers who now guard the trees from camels and goats. Atkinson-Adams hopes that the villagers will continue to guard the trees on their own, but admits that probably they will not.

Literacy is most of the Sahelian nations is around five per cent, yet governments must teach the peasants complex lessons in ecology, lessons few Westerners have grasped. "It takes an enormous time to change the thinking of peasants," said Bourgoignie. "Yet we need a complete change in thinking by everybody."

"Even in the U.S. West, with all

our educated farmers, it took 25-30 years to get irrigation right", agreed USAID's Larry Dash.

The feeling of past mistakes has been strong in Club-CILSS thinking for about two years now, and a major re-examination is underway. "But what we emerge with may not look much different," Dash said. Though he did not mention it, planning is difficult now because CILSS and the U.N. Sahelian office (UNSO), both headquartered here in Ouagadougou, have grown so suspicious of one another over the years that now they are hardly speaking.

There is some good news. "Aid and the will of the Sahelian nations have prevented another major crisis," says Bourgoignie. Dash believes that the great river valleys in the south of the Sahel could one day make this area the breadbasket of Africa, if river blindness and sleeping sickness were brought under control to make more fertile land available.

— Earthscan

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SPORTS

British doctors move to ban professional boxing

LONDON (R) — British doctors have fiercely attacked professional boxing but they seem unlikely to succeed in having the sport banned in the country where it began in the 18th century with bare-knuckle bouts.

The British Medical Association (BMA) has decided to launch an immediate campaign for the abolition of professional boxing. Their annual representative meeting heard the so-called noble art referred to as not a sport but a legalised way of inflicting grievous bodily harm.

In other countries, ring deaths, of which the BMA says there have

been 337 in the world since 1945, have led to more stringent ring regulations, but in few are there strong moves to ban boxing.

Modern global communications have meant that big fights can be seen by millions and this generates ever-greater rewards for the fighters and inspires would-be champions in slums around the world.

The live gate receipts alone for last month's World Heavyweight Championship contest between Gerry Cooney and Larry Holmes at Las Vegas were over seven million dollars.

A large majority of the doctors at last week's meeting agreed with

north England family doctor Robert Button who said: "Medical supervision of boxing is held to make it safer. That is just ensuring that they are fit before they may be beaten to a bloody pulp."

He said that since 1945, 337 men had died as a direct result of injuries received in the ring. This figure did not include those who had been blinded or suffered serious eye damage.

"How can an activity like that be termed a sport? In no other field of human activity, save war, is the deliberate inflicting of injury the sole purpose," Dr. Button said.

He praised Sweden for banning boxing 15 years ago and Norway which banned it last year, calling them "countries which have allowed their civilised feelings to get the better of their animal urges."

Dr. Button ended by quoting a Canadian neurologist, Dr. Alan Hudson, who last year told an investigation body:

"Boxing is absolutely indefensible—it is a case of making money out of organised brain damage."

Ray Clarke, General Secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, said: "I have no comment on the BMA campaign. The board will discuss it at its next meeting."

In the United States, home of the majority of the world's boxing champions, there are no moves to abolish professional boxing and the sport is enjoying huge popularity.

There have been cries for abolition in the past, particularly after a spate of ring deaths.

So far as is known, only one fighter has died this year in the United States as a result of ring injuries. In 1980, five died, including European bantamweight champion Johnny Owen of Britain and a 13-year-old amateur.

In recent years some state athletic commissions have taken steps to minimise ring injuries. These

include the mandatory positioning of ambulances outside arenas and of paramedics at ringside.

In South Africa, boxing promoter Wilf Rosenberg, a former South African rugby player, echoed the arguments of other boxing supporters when he said:

"I think there are more deaths from American football or rugby than boxing. If you are going to ban professional boxing you should ban all professional sports."

Dr. Clive Noble, medical adviser to the South African National Boxing Control Board, called boxing "a gladiator sport", but said disasters in the ring only occurred when there was inadequate refereeing.

A spokesman for the Australian Medical Association (AMA) said the body had opposed all boxing in principle since 1973 but believed that if it was allowed, it should be strictly and effectively regulated.

Measures supported by the association includes stringent controls to prevent mismatching of boxers, medical registration with each boxer carrying a personal card on which all his fights were recorded, adequate training for referees and trainers and doctors present at all fights.

Russ Menadue, Secretary of the Australian Boxing Federation, said the sport should be allowed to continue only if such controls are

stringently applied. But if it is well regulated, boxing is a good and worthwhile sport.

He said six boxers, including one amateur, had been killed and four seriously injured in Australia in the last 10 years.

In Japan, measures to make boxing safer were introduced after the death from brain damage of eight boxers between January 1977 and October 1978.

There is evidence of a form of boxing in ancient Greece and Rome. A bronze of a Greek boxer shows one of the visible effects of punches to the head—cauliflower ears.

In ancient Rome's decadent period, the sport degenerated to fights to the death between gladiators wearing gloves studded with metal knobs.

It was in the 18th century in England that boxing began to resemble its present form. The use of gloves and rounds came with the Marquis of Queensberry rules of 1867. The boxing superstars of those days were tough, gnarled men like Jim Mace, Daniel Mendoza and gentleman Jim Jackson.

Boxing continues to be very popular in Britain, particularly in London, where the working-class "East end" has produced many champions.

14 reigning champions to lead chase at world canoeing meet

BELGRADE (R) — Fourteen reigning champions will lead the chase for medals when the World still-water canoeing championships open here Wednesday.

East Europeans, traditionally strong in the sport, are again expected to dominate the four-day competition, which has drawn 435 competitors from 29 countries.

In last year's championships in Nottingham, England, East Germany and the Soviet Union shared 13 of the 18 gold medals. The only western country to win one was Norway.

Vassili Kaverin, coach of the Soviet squad, said he expected his team to be at least as successful as in Nottingham, when they won 12 medals, with gold medalist Vladimir Parfenovitch leading the race for honours.

But Kaverin admitted that in the women's competition East Germany's triple champion Birgit Fischer was in a class of her own.

Organisers said that other countries fancied to get among the medals are Hungary, whose top canoeist is Istvan Vaskuti, Yugoslavia, Romania and Sweden.

The 2.5 kilometre Sava artificial lake in Belgrade, described by experts as ideal for the sport, is hosting the championships for the third time in 11 years.

There will be a total of 125 men's and women's races, with elimination and repechage events staged on Thursday and Friday and semifinals and finals on Saturday and Sunday.

EBU not to take disciplinary action against Dutchman Koopmans

AMSTERDAM (R) — The European Boxing Union (EBU) will not take any disciplinary action against European lightweight champion Rudi Koopmans following a positive dope test after a title fight last month, the Netherlands Boxing Association (NBB) said Tuesday.

A NBB spokesman said the Rome-based EBU had decided procedural errors had been made in doping checks on Koopmans. They added that there was insufficient evidence to support the finding of positive traces of an unnamed drug in the urine of the Dutchman after the fight against Italian Cristiano Cavina in Chianciano Terme on June 2.

Koopmans, who denies taking any drugs before the bout, knocked out Cavina in 75 seconds.

Earlier this month Koopmans asked for a court injunction against the EBU to block any disciplinary measures. He asked a Rotterdam court to rule that the result of the fight stands and that Koopmans keeps his title. The court was due to give its ruling on August 10.

Koopmans and the NBB had protested that the doping checks were not conducted under EBU rules which require that either a second doctor, an EBU official or the fight referee be present at the urine testing.

Lendl wins \$240,000 tournament

WASHINGTON (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat unseeded American Jimmy Arias in the final of a \$240,000 tennis tournament Monday completing a sweep of the 64-man event without losing a set.

Lendl, who beat Arias 6-3, 6-3, wore down his 17-year-old opponent with a baseline game punctuated by occasional rushes to the net. Lendl, ranked fourth in the world, received \$52,000 for the win. For Arias, who entered the Grand Prix event ranked 79th and left it ranked 40th, the \$16,000 runner-up's cheque was the biggest of his career.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico and American Dan Winitzky beat Hans Gildesmeester of Chile and Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), in the double final.

English Football League Cup first round draw announced

LONDON (R) — The draw for the English Football League Cup first round made here Monday is as follows:

Chester v Blackpool, Crewe v Tranmere, Walsall v Preston, Port Vale v Rochdale, Carlisle v Bolton, Wrexham v Shrewsbury, Bury v Burnley, Stockport v Wigan, Halifax v Derby, Sheffield United v Hull, Chesterfield v Hartlepool, Scunthorpe v Grimsby, York v Lincoln, Darlington v Peterborough, Huddersfield v Doncaster, Bradford v Mansfield, Swindon v Bristol City, Exeter v Newport, Plymouth v Bournemouth, Reading v Oxford, Bristol Rovers v Torquay, Cardiff v Hereford, Millwall v Northampton, Southend v Fulham, Gillingham v Orient, Colchester v Aldershot, Crystal Palace v Portsmouth, Wimbledon v Brentford.

Connors beats Borg in exhibition tourney

CITY OF INDUSTRY, California (R) — Jimmy Connors beat Bjorn Borg 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2 Monday in a three-hour, 39 minute battle to win the final of a \$100,000 four-man exhibition tournament.

In their first clash of the year, the 29-year-old reigning Wimbledon Champion beat off a strong challenge from the Swede to take the winner's \$50,000 purse, Borg, making a comeback after eight months away from competitive tennis, won \$25,000.

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Former Olympic high jump champion jumps back into the athletics limelight

BONN (R) — Former Olympic high jump champion Ulrike Meyfarth has jumped back into the athletics limelight by becoming only the fourth woman to clear two metres.

Meyfarth, who at 16 became the youngest ever Olympic athletics gold medalist at the Munich Games in 1972, has come back to form after years in the athletics wilderness.

Her jump of exactly two metres at West Germany's National Championships on Sunday, has only been bettered by American Colleen Sommer indoors and by East German Rosi Ackermann and Italian world record holder and reigning Olympic champion Sara Simeoni outdoors.

For Meyfarth it represents a return to the heady days of 1972 in more ways than one. The champ-

ionships were held in the Munich stadium where she won the Olympic gold and set a world record in front of 80,000 excited West Germans.

Although she failed to beat Simeoni's world record of 2.01 metres, Meyfarth said: "It was a lovely jubilee jump... it really stimulates you to jump at the same place you became Olympic champion."

The 26-year-old sports student from Cologne is now favourite to land the gold medal at the European Championships in Athens in September, having won the European indoor title in March with a jump of 1.99 metres.

But Meyfarth, who crashed out of the Montreal Games in 1976 in the qualifying rounds and was not ranked in West Germany's top 10 high jumpers in 1977, is making

no rash predictions.

"I am now the favourite, but there are four or five other high jumpers in Europe who are just as good as I am," she said.

Her trainer during those dark days of 1976 and 1977 suggested she gave up the sport but a move in Leverkusen and a new trainer, Gerd Osenberg, gave her fresh psychological strength.

Meyfarth's chief aim now is to keep clear of injury. She recently resorted to acupuncture to help cure a pulled muscle in her right thigh but has been unable to sprint for the past few weeks.

She hopes to compete in Nice, France, and at several meetings in West Germany next month. But it seems unlikely that the one-time golden girl of West German athletics will compete in the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

'Cuban Gazelle' on the comeback trail

HAVANA (R) — Alberto Juantorena, the "Cuban Gazelle" who

loped to victory in the 400 and 800 metres events at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, is on the comeback trail after a courageous three-year battle against muscle and tendon injuries.

Now more than 30 and with his 800 metres world record of 1:43.44 long shattered, the 1.89 metre Cuban with an iron will has won three successive races over the distance in Europe last month.

His times of 1:48.19 at Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, 1:46.46 at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and 1:45.87 in Berlin were a far cry from his previous pre-eminence and a light

year away from Briton Sebastian Coe's current world record of 1:41.73.

But it is the first time that Juantorena has been able to run without pain since 1979.

After his Berlin victory, he said: "I feel fine, without any discomfort, and I'll gradually be trying for more speed."

Following his double gold medal performance in the Montreal Olympics, Juantorena was unbeaten in 39 successive races over 400 and 800 metres.

But in Mexico in the spring of 1979 he left the track during a race in excruciating pain from an injury which was to plague him from then on.

Plagued by pain in Los Angeles in May, 1979, he finished third in a 400 metres race. In July the same year, in the Pan-American

Games, he gained anguishful second places in the 400 and 800 metres events.

He told reporters he would drop out of competition for a while "to recover my old form and prepare for the 1984 Moscow Olympics."

He began stretching his legs in the spring of 1981, but when he pushed himself to his limit the pain reappeared. Only four months before the Olympics he had an operation in Leipzig, East Germany. A month and a half before the start of the games, he started training again.

Juantorena took a fourth place in Moscow, but those who knew of his battle called his performance, in human terms, more admirable than his dual gold medal display in Montreal.

It was another dismal year in 1981 for the soft-spoken, modest Juantorena. He ran in Venezuela in elimination heats for the American team for the World Cup, but did not make it. Many Cuban fans said it was time he hung up his running shoes, but he did not see it that way.

Over the past few months Juantorena has been a familiar sight doing training stints at Santa Maria Beach near Havana or in Lenin Park in the city. Often one sees him, like a piper, followed by dozens of children to whom he is a hero.

Juantorena's dream is to run and win at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A lawyer said Tuesday he had applied for political asylum in the United States on behalf of China's runaway woman tennis star, Hu Na.

Lawyer Edward Lau issued a statement saying Miss Hu, who vanished six days ago while competing in the Federation Cup tournament at nearby Santa Clara, was safe and comfortable in hiding.

Mr. Lau said he had filed official papers with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) on her behalf.

"Miss Hu has retained counsel to represent her in this asylum application because she does not

speak English and does not fully understand the American legal system," the statement said.

Miss Hu, 19, China's top woman player, had been expected to launch a new playing career in the U.S. following her disappearance. Mr. Lau's statement said she was in seclusion and unavailable for public comment.

The statement was issued by David Hebert, regional director of the INS, who said he would confer with state department officials on the application for asylum.

Tuesday's statement was the first word of Miss Hu since she vanished last Wednesday and an anonymous telephone call the same day to her hotel from a man

saying he was her lawyer, that she was safe and he would represent her when she sought political asylum.

China's team in the 32-nation tournament left for Peking on Saturday after issuing a statement saying they were shocked at Miss Hu's disappearance and demanding that U.S. authorities take effective measures to find her.

David Gray, Secretary of the International Tennis Federation, has said Miss Hu has the potential to become one of the world's top 20 players. He said a large number of American colleges would be willing to give her a tennis scholarship.

Soba leads from start to finish to win Stewards Cup at Goodwood

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Soba, an 18-1 chance, led from start to finish to win the six furlong Stewards Cup handicap here Tuesday.

The filly jumped out of the number one stall to set a furious pace on the stands side. Jockey David Nicholls' plan to keep to the rail came to nothing as the filly drifted towards the centre of the course.

But he kept her going under strong pressure and finished two-and-a-half lengths clear of Bracadale, with Celestial Dancer third and Mummy's Pleasure fourth.

Soba, who had won five suc-

cessive races before losing at Ayr last time out, broke the course record.

The filly, trained by David Chapman, had been backed down in 8-1 ante-post favourite for the race—one of the most competitive handicaps of the British season—before that Scottish defeat, but was not a certain runner until last week.

Touch boy, the 7-1 favourite ridden by Lester Piggott, looked like putting in a run approaching the final furlong. But it came to nothing and Piggott could do no better than 11th place.

Despite the number one draw which was widely considered a

disadvantage, Soba slashed well over a second all the course record of one minute 11.74 seconds set by Dutch Gold nine years ago. Soba's time was 1:09.58.

Nicholls said: "I've ridden Soba only once before and I finished last in a field of five but Tuesday she stayed on well. She really gallops if something is on her tail."

Jalmoed, the 6-4 on favourite ridden by Willie Carson, was surprisingly beaten into third place in the Gordon Stakes, a group three race run over a mile-and-a-half.

Greville Starkey's mount Electric, a 25-1 outsider, won by three lengths from Touching Wood.

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"IT'S A KNOCK-OUT"

AQABA 1982

July 29 and 30

THE AQABA HASH HOUSE HARRIERS in conjunction with

ALCAZAR HOTEL

are holding a sponsored

"IT'S A KNOCK-OUT"

competition, the proceeds of which will go to a local charity. On Thursday July 29, the competition starts at 8 p.m. with a fish-n-chips supper and pool side Disco after the games. On Friday July 30, the games start at 9:30 a.m. and continue through until the presentation of the winner's trophy at approximately 3:30 p.m.

We look forward to seeing you all there.

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Fares on most air routes will rise by 7 per cent

GENEVA (R) — Passenger fares on most world routes will rise by seven per cent in October as part of an industry plan to fight record losses, the chairman of an emergency airlines meeting said here Tuesday.

British Airways Managing Director Roy Watts told journalists the increase, which should earn the hard-pressed airlines an extra \$2 billion next year, was the largest jump airline executives felt the market would bear.

Fares on flights to and from Japan as well as between North and South America will be exempted from the increase, said Mr. Watts, who chaired the two-

day meeting organized by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

He said the increase was less than half the 16 per cent rise airlines calculated was needed to eliminate this year's losses, estimated at \$1.87 billion, and earn enough to pay rising interest rates and invest in new planes.

"This was the limit of what was achievable today," he said after the closed-door meeting, which ran beyond schedule as executives from 53 airlines and officials from seven governments hammered out a package.

"There is still a gap to be closed," he added. "What we've

done over the past two days is to make inroads into it."

The meeting also agreed to clamp down on illegal ticket discounting by monitoring how airlines stick to government-approved fare levels and penalizing those which don't.

Illegal discounts—tickets which airlines dump onto the market at

cut-rate prices to fill unsold seats—cost the industry up to one billion dollars a year, Mr. Watts estimated.

IATA officials said the meeting agreed to consider bringing governments into IATA's ticket monitoring activities. Most of the association's 116 members are government-owned carriers.

More efforts will be made to help members recover earnings now held in non-convertible currencies, IATA Director General Knut Hammerskjöld said.

These revenues—\$600 million this year due to rise to one billion in 1983—are mostly in African countries.

Passenger demand is growing

by only five to six per cent instead of the 10-12 per cent the airlines expected when they bought their present fleets of fuel-hungry planes before the 1973-1974 oil price rises.

Moreover, the airlines' interest rate payments should rise to \$1.6 billion this year and \$1.7 billion in 1983.

Major U.S. banks cut prime rate

NEW YORK (R) — Two major U.S. banks Monday lopped half a percentage point off the rates they charge on loans to their major corporate customers for the second time in a week.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the country's fourth largest bank, said it cut its prime rate to 15.5 from 16 per cent. Chemical Bank, ranked sixth, matched the reduction shortly after and a few smaller banks also followed suit.

The moves reinforced the recent easier trend seen in U.S. interest rates in recent weeks and other banks were expected to make similar reductions.

Analysts noted that the cuts reflected the fact that banks were

now paying less for their funds, thanks to the fall in short-term interest rates in the United States, and cautioned that many banks were reluctant to see their lending rates fall too rapidly.

High interest rates have been blamed for deepening the recession in the United States.

Last week in testimony before a congressional committee, Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank) Chairman Paul Volcker indicated he was prepared to take a slightly more flexible line over the bank's tight monetary policies.

Coming shortly after the Fed cut its discount rate — the charge it makes on loans to the banking system — to 11.5 per cent from 12 —

the statement boosted hopes of a sustained fall in U.S. rates.

But Mr. David Jones, vice-president and economist with the Wall Street investment house Aubrey G. Lanston and Company, said that many banks were reluctant to cut lending rates too hastily.

This was despite the fact that the rate the banks now charge each other on overnight loans had fallen to 10.5 per cent from around 15 per cent at the beginning of the month.

Mr. Jones said he expected other banks would move gradually to the 15.5 per cent level. After Manufacturers Hanover cut its prime rate by half a point to 16 per

cent on July 19, all the others fell into line the following day.

But he said uncertainty over the future trend of short term interest rates made banks unwilling to see their lending rates decline too rapidly.

Mr. Jones also noted that with the prolonged recession and current liquidity squeeze, banks were encountering more non-paying loans to businesses which could not make loan payments on schedule.

With earnings depressed by the rise in non-paying loans, banks want to cover these higher costs by keeping lending rates well above the rates they pay for money in the credit market, Mr. Jones added.

Australian ore valued at \$140b

MELBOURNE (R) — The Roxby Downs area in South Australia contains one of the world's biggest deposits of copper, uranium and gold, according to assay results released in Melbourne.

The deposit northwest of Adelaide totals an estimated 32 million tonnes of copper, 1.2 million tonnes of uranium and 1,200 tonnes of gold, the Western Mining Corporation said Monday.

Company officials refused to estimate the ore's value but one expert estimated it at more than \$140 billion.

The figures quadrupled Australia's known reserves of uranium and indicated a reserve of copper six times larger than the Mount Isa mine in Queensland, presently the country's largest.

Mr. Hugh Morgan, executive director of Western Mining, said the Roxby Downs resource "ranks against the very largest deposits in the world."

U.K. scraps hire purchase limits

LONDON (R) — The British government abolished all hire purchase controls from midnight Monday in a move aimed particularly at helping the depressed motor industry.

The decision, announced by trade secretary Lord Cockfield in the House of Lords Monday, was also welcomed by makers and sellers of furniture and household goods such as refrigerators and washing machines.

It means finance houses and shops can make their own arrangements with buyers wanting to pay by instalments.

Up to now car buyers, for instance, have had to make one-third down payments and to clear the rest in two years.

Lord Cockfield told the peers the move was "consistent with our policy of dismantling unnecessary controls in the interests of freeing competition and removing economic distortions."

The employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said it was a small step in the right direction to help stimulate the economy.

Mr. Peter Shore, opposition Labour party spokesman on economic affairs, said he thought it would mostly help foreign importers.

UAE to reduce food imports

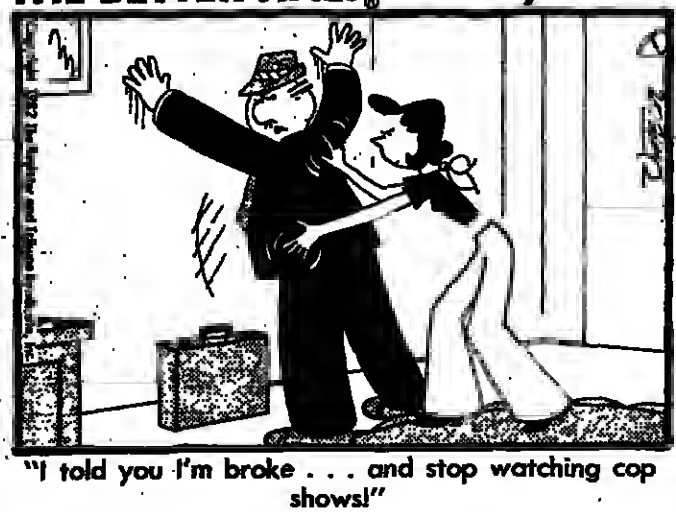
ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The United Arab Emirates plans to increase its domestic dairy and poultry production in order to reduce food imports, the ministry of planning said here.

A report on developments in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, said that an agricultural research centre had been set up and a number of animal husbandry and poultry farming projects were already under way in the Omdagha area. These projects were launched under a programme of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

The report made special mention of the fertile Al Nakheel area, considered as the "agricultural nerve centre" of the emirate, which produces a wide variety of vegetables and other farm products. It is not only able to meet the needs of Ras Al Khaimah, but also sells produce to other emirates.

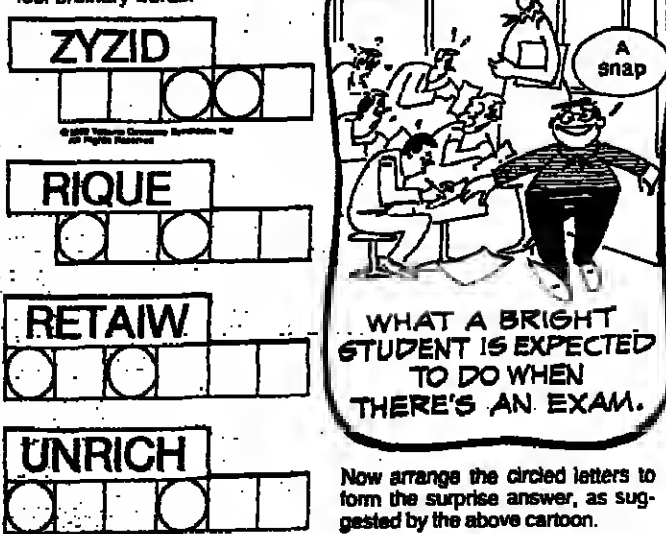
With the help of the federal government, Ras Al Khaimah is increasing its efforts to improve and expand fruit farming.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



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Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: ABOVE SNACK NUMBER INFUSE

Answer: Could be the result of everyone wanting to get into the act—A MOB SCENE

Drought threatens southern Europe

MADRID (R) — Southern Europe is in the grip of a drought that has turned parts of the region into a tinderbox and threatens to cut hard into this year's harvest.

Spain is still recovering from last year's prolonged drought, the worst this century, and crops have again been hit by the dry weather.

Agriculture ministry officials say the latest spell without rain means the barley crop could be 20 per cent below normal, and it will cost 75 billion pesetas (\$680 million) in subsidies and loans to farmers.

In southern Italy there has been little rain this year and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei has estimated that up to 70 per

cent of the wheat and forage harvest will be lost in the worst-hit areas of Sicily, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria.

Italian farm organisations say their losses from the drought will be at least 1,700 billion lira (\$1.26 billion).

Fires have destroyed woods and farmland, especially in Sicily and Sardinia, where vines with an estimated value of 70 billion lira (\$50 million) have been lost, and there are fears that the over-use of wells could cause long-term damage.

In Portugal, the drought has caused heavy loss in the fruit and wine-growing areas of Coimbra.

Aveiro and Viseu, and water is already being rationed in some villages in the centre of the country. Agriculture ministry officials say they have no precise figures on the damage.

But in the Southern Alentejo district, a combination of heavy showers followed by long dry spells of strong sunshine has brought hopes of a bumper grain harvest.

The drought has meant that reservoir levels have dropped even lower than last year, reducing the amount of electricity Portugal can produce from its barrages.

The French government has

granted emergency aid to the southern departments of Loire, Haute Loire, Lozère and Aveyron where wheat and barley production has been hit by the drought.

But a spokeswoman for the French agriculture ministry said estimates for the overall grain harvest were unaffected, and the situation was not comparable with the drought in 1976.

Greece has also suffered from a severe heat wave, with temperatures of up to 45 degrees centigrade in Athens last month. But crops are thought to have suffered as much from heavy rain in April as from the hot weather.

Egyptians warned of acute crisis if government subsidies continue

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak warned his people Monday of acute economic crisis if huge government subsidies continued for food and other goods.

In a speech marking the 30th anniversary of the July 1952 revolution which toppled the monarchy, he said the government was expected to spend more than two billion Egyptian pounds (some \$2.4 billion) on food subsidies this fiscal year, double the amount three years ago.

"I need not tell you of the results if things continue this way.

All our resources will be going on subsidies," he added.

Apart from basic foods, the Egyptian government subsidises items ranging from oil products to refrigerators.

The president made clear that his government had yet to decide how to handle the problem, adding that there would be no immediate removal of subsidies.

Mr. Mubarak appeared to favour stabilising subsidies on foods except wheat, and removing subsidies from some less essential commodities over a three-year period.

This was in line with an economic plan proposed at a conference earlier this year, which the president said also urged total removal of food subsidies within five years.

But he recalled the 1977 food riots sparked off by partial removal of food subsidies, and said the social factor had to be considered when a decision was taken.

In an encouraging note to foreign investors, Mr. Mubarak denied that Egypt was returning to a closed economy. He said the open-door economic policy pur-

sued by his predecessor Anwar Sadat in the early seventies would continue.

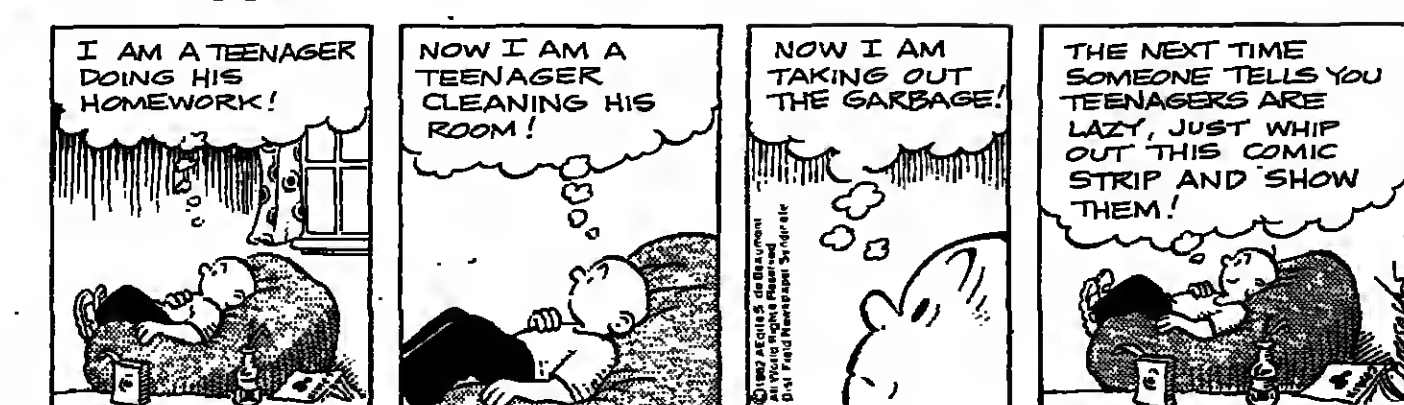
Increasing investments was the only way to the country's economic recovery, he added. "We intend to exert a special effort to encourage the private sector," Mr. Mubarak said.

Since the government announced extra taxes on luxury goods earlier this month there has been speculation that Egypt might be reverting to the economic policies it followed throughout the sixties.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Wait until later in the day to patch up strained relationships with certain family members. A good time to organize your life so you can make rapid progress in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are able to relieve yourself of pressures that have been annoying you earlier in the day. Be more optimistic.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may find it difficult to communicate properly with others during the daytime, but the evening is fine for such.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy with details of finance, but big investments are not wise now, since there are unusual forces at work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have more abundance in the future. The planets are most favorable for getting ahead in career matters.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure to complete any work left undone before taking on new work. Discuss important business matters with financial experts.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan early for whatever you want to do, then carry through intelligently. This can be a particularly fine day for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to put your business affairs in better order. Await a better time for looking into new outlets. Use care in motion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Support persons who have been loyal to you in the past. Show increased devotion to loved one. Plan for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your money situation and make plans to have more financial security. Strive to be more efficient in your work.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have conferences with higher-ups early and gain their support and goodwill. Take time to improve your appearance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain the information you need from the right sources. A financial expert can give advice for a plan you have in mind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep busy at tasks that can bring you added income in the days ahead. Handle important business matters wisely.

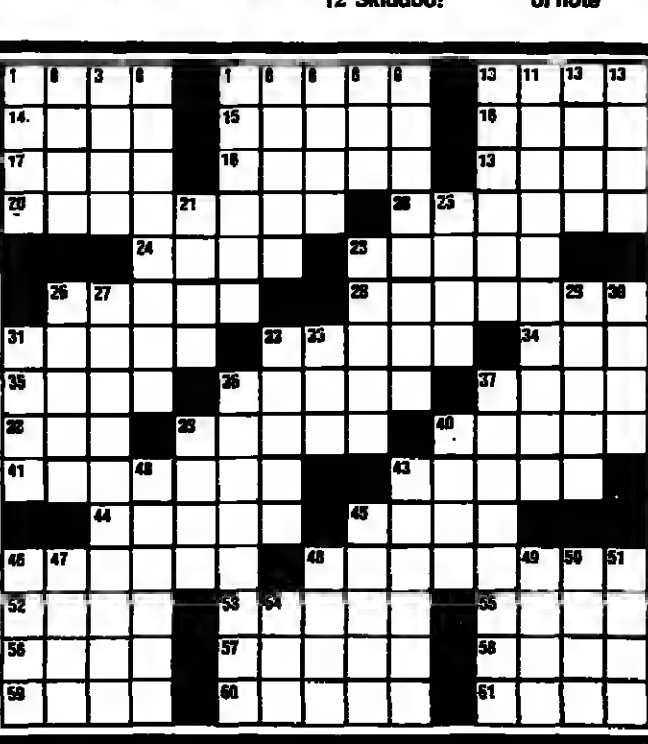
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can solve difficult problems, so direct education along lines of investigations for best results. Give as fine a religious training as you can in order to maintain an optimistic manner. Sports are a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick

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5 About, in dates	48 City in France	49 Presque —
6 Show violent anger	50 Geniality	51 Teasdale
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WORLD

Zimbabwean forces get close to kidnapped group

INSUZA, Southern Zimbabwe (R) — Zimbabwean troops and police believe they have encircled a group of renegade guerrillas and their six foreign hostages, security officials said Tuesday.

As the hunt entered its fourth day, the military tightened a cordon over the search area for kidnapping villagers in the Tlojoto region to move more than 50 metres from their homes.

Confidence that their quarry was within reach appeared to have increased at search headquarters here, 10 kilometres from the scene of the abduction.

The guerrillas who snatched the tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — have said they will start shooting them on Friday unless the government accedes to certain political demands.

The gunmen, believed to number up to 10, claim to be guer-

illas from the Rhodesian civil war ZIPRA army of Joshua Nkomo, now opposition leader.

They are demanding the release from detention of former ZIPRA commanders suspected of plotting against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and an end to alleged government harassment of Mr. Nkomo. The opposition leader has denounced the action.

Matabeleland province, which includes the Tlojoto area, has been plagued by banditry since February, when Mr. Nkomo was dismissed from Zimbabwe's coalition on suspicion he was working to overthrow Mr. Mugabe.

The government has blamed dissident ex-ZIPRA guerrillas for the violence, in which at least 30 people have been killed.

The searchers, supported by armour, helicopters and planes, complain local people are providing the gunmen with food and

shelter. Matabeleland province forms a bedrock of support for Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party.

Officers said several ZAPU officials and the local party chairman were being questioned on suspicion of helping the outlaws as they force-marched their captives up to 12 kilometres a day.

The hostages are James Greenwell, 18, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, from Britain, Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, both 33, from the United States and Australians Tony Bajzelz, 25, William Butler, 31.

British, American and Australian diplomats were keeping in close touch with the government. One said the governments did not want their nationals harmed but recognised that Zimbabwe could not be seen to succumb to threats.

TASS says American aid Somalia to help attack Ethiopia

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency TASS said Tuesday that U.S. arms shipments to Somalia were intended to prop up a "collapsing regime" there and provoke attacks on Ethiopia.

In its second commentary on the recent fighting in Somalia's border regions, the official agency said there had been a "real popular uprising against the present dictatorial regime" in Mogadishu.

This had caused alarm in the White House and the American government had decided to "prop up a collapsing regime" through arms supplies, TASS said.

TASS said Tuesday that Washington's real aim in sending weapons was to "turn the spear of Somali expansionism" against Ethiopia and thus weaken the strongest opponent of U.S. attempts to gain control of the horn of Africa.

U.S. official discusses aid with El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Thomas Enders, the U.S. State Department's highest-ranking expert on Latin American affairs, met El Salvador's interim president at the weekend to discuss continued American aid to the country, diplomatic and official sources said Tuesday.

The talks, not publicly announced either by the government or the U.S. Embassy, were held shortly before President Reagan is due to report to congress on whether El Salvador is making progress on human rights and promoting a controversial American-sponsored land reform programme.

Mr. Reagan must make the report by Wednesday in order to continue supplying aid to the government here.

News of Mr. Enders' talks with Alvaro Magana came as the state department said that the United States had objected strongly to El Salvador about cases of torture. The sources said Mr. Enders

had discussed the country's problems with the interim president as well as with Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, business leaders, land reform officials and representatives of human rights bodies.

El Salvador's human rights commission said last week that more than 3,000 civilians had been murdered and urged Mr. Reagan not to certify to congress that progress had been made.

The commission blamed most of the killings on security forces and said human rights violations were continuing on a massive scale.

According to the left-leaning Catholic Church legal aid organisation here, 466 civilians were murdered last January, 532 in February, 526 in March, 805 in April, 375 in May and 355 in June.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said any torture incident was inexcusable, though he declined to comment on specific cases.

Polish M.P. says freeing Waleza unlikely

VIENNA (R) — Interned Polish Union Leader Lech Waleza is unlikely to be freed in the near future, a senior Polish official said here Tuesday.

Jerzy Ozdowski, vice-president of the Polish sejm (parliament), said the release of the head of the suspended Independent Trade Union Solidarity "will depend on how the situation crystallizes."

But mainly it would depend on the attitude of the Solidarity leaders still interned, Mr. Ozdowski said, adding that talks between them and representatives of both the government and the Catholic Church "have not brought the expected result."

Mr. Waleza, who is being kept at a secluded government hunting lodge near the Soviet frontier, was not among more than 1,200 internees, out of a total of 1,850, released from camps last week.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan's floods kill 275 with 87 missing

TOKYO (R) — A 23-year-old man was rescued from his car Tuesday after being stranded for four days by landslides caused by heavy rains which devastated areas of Southern Japan at the weekend, police said.

They said the death toll from the deluge in the area around Nagasaki had risen to 275 as thousands of police and soldiers recovered more bodies.

Eighty-seven people are still missing and most are presumed to have died in landslides or drowned in flooding rivers.

Weathermen said the rainy season had ended in Southern Japan but would continue for a few more days in central and northern regions.

Painter Dali made a Spanish marquis

MADRID (R) — Surrealist artist Salvador Dali was created a marquis by King Juan Carlos for his "exceptional contribution to Spanish culture." He was named Marquis of Dali of Pubol and praised as an "extraordinary painter whose work was among the most significant artistic creations of our times." Relatives said Dali, a monarchist, was pleased with the title. Pubol is the name of his castle in Catalonia, where his Russian-born wife Gala is buried. They said he had resumed work since her death last month at the age of 89.

Nicaragua extends state of emergency

MANAGUA (R) — Leftist-ruled Nicaragua announced Monday it was prolonging its state of emergency for six months because of recently intensified attacks by rightist commandos on its territory. Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez told more than 10,000 government supporters packed into a central Managua Plaza that the commandos launching the raids from neighbouring Honduras were all trained, outfitted and supplied by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). After he announced the six-month extension, the crowd broke into chants demanding the measure be prolonged for a full year. Mr. Ramirez said he and the other two members of the government junta would consider this request in a meeting tomorrow.

Illegal Solidarity radio station found by Polish police

WARSAW (R) — Polish police have found an illegal radio transmitting station in the western city of Wrocław which broadcast programmes supporting the suspended Solidarity Trade Union, the official PAP news agency said Tuesday. The agency did not say whether anyone was detained when the clandestine radio station was found in an apartment building late Monday night. The radio transmitted programmes of the so-called "Militant Solidarity" which PAP said "represented the most extreme wing of the underground Solidarity." The radio called for confrontation with the authorities and ruled out a national agreement, the agency said.

4 Argentine generals relieved from posts

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Four Argentine generals who were in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands during the conflict with Britain have been provisionally removed from their commands, army commander-in-chief Cristino Nicolaides has said. "All the armies of the world re-evaluate the quality of their men and the duties they perform after a defeat and we are doing just that," he told reporters. His comment came after the high command announced that several key unit commanders had been replaced and would be assigned new posts in the next few days. Gen. Nicolaides said that the changes were not designed to punish army officers, who took part in the 74-day conflict that ended with Britain's reconquest of the islands last month.

China has many foreign spys, says army paper

PEKING (R) — China's army newspaper has warned that many foreigners in the country are spies and that secrets are being leaked by Chinese who are eager to make friends with foreign visitors.

The Liberation Army daily said most foreigners were in China for legitimate reasons.

"However," it added, "we should be soberly aware that foreign intelligence organisations and enemy spies are also making every effort to take advantage of this opportunity and disguise them-

selves as legal visitors to gather and steal our secrets."

There have been repeated warnings in the press recently about the importance of keeping state secrets, although most have been milder than the army newspaper's article.

A Chinese journalist was jailed for five years in March for leaking secrets to foreigners and last month an American teacher was deported for obtaining confidential documents on the Chinese economy.

Cameroun, U.S. leaders hold talks in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo holds talks with senior U.S. officials after discussions Monday with President Reagan on a wide range of international issues.

The West African leader will meet Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Agriculture Secretary John Block Tuesday. The two cabinet officials led a trade mission to Cameroun earlier this year.

President Ahidjo told reporters as he left the White House that he and Mr. Reagan had "expressed the need to accelerate the accession of Namibia to independence and to work for the elimination of apartheid for the advent of majority rule in South Africa."

Mr. Reagan also said the two African issues and the Middle East came up during talks in the oval office and added: "I hope he has gained a better understanding of the role we're trying to play."

An administration official, briefing reporters on President Ahidjo's visit, said the cordial

talks between the two leaders had underlined the friendly relations existing between Cameroun and the United States.

The administration official briefing reporters Monday said there were no surprises in the White House talks. He noted Cameroun had signed new agreements for economic cooperation with the United States shortly before President Ahidjo's visit.

The United States has a 12 million dollar aid programme for Cameroun focusing on agriculture and education.

After his White House visit, President Ahidjo spoke with the state department's director of refugee programmes, Richard Vinc, and the administrator of the agency for international development, Peter McPherson.

Cameroun has had an influx of refugees during recent unrest in Chad and President Reagan earlier praised the Ahidjo government for taking in some 200,000 people fleeing "harsh regimes in neighbouring countries."

5 Canadians die in abortive prison escape

MONTREAL (R) — Three guards and two prisoners died when an abortive escape attempt turned into a riot at Archambault prison near here Monday night.

"This is probably the bloodiest prison riot ever in Quebec," said one shaken but uninjured guard at the prison. The guards said the prisoners were killed by other inmates and seven guards were injured, two critically.

Trouble started at the jail when prisoners were returning to their cells from a recreation area, a prison spokesman said.

Guards fired shotguns over the rioters' heads and released tear gas bombs to quell the disturbance.

They found two prisoners, serving life sentences for murder, had been stabbed to death by other convicts.

Castro warns Pretoria not to invade Angola

HAVANA (R) — President Fidel Castro has said that Cuban troops in Angola would strongly resist any invasion of the country by South Africa.

He also said that the Cuban troops would stay in Angola until South Africa pulls out of Namibia (South West Africa), although he added that the Angolan government had ruled out any linkage between the two withdrawals.

President Castro issued his warning to Pretoria not to invade Angola during a three hour speech Monday night marking the 29th anniversary of the attack he led on the Mocada barracks, his first attempt to overthrow dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Dr. Castro said little about the

Reagan asks Congress to disapprove of SALT II

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan urged Congress to kill a draft resolution calling for a freeze of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms at current levels and approval of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

Mr. Reagan, who says the Soviet Union has strategic superiority, asked Congress instead to approve a substitute resolution backing his own policy of seeking a weapons freeze at equal and substantially reduced levels.

In a letter to House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, the president said the earlier resolution approved by the house foreign relations committee on June 3 would be interpreted as meaning the United States was willing to live with a dangerous nuclear imbalance with the Soviet

Union. He also said endorsement of any call for acceptance of the SALT II treaty, which was withdrawn from senate consideration when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan and which he has rejected, would seriously undercut the U.S. position at new arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

In his letter to Mr. O'Neill, the president urged Congress to support the substitute resolution introduced by Republican Representative William Brock of Michigan and 15 other members of the house.

He said he strongly favoured this resolution, backing his policy that opened the way for new Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, which began in Geneva on June 29.

Corruption in Ho Chi Minh City is, like old days, a way of life

By Michael Fathers
Reuter

HO CHI MINH CITY — A new class of rich people has emerged in Communist Vietnam living off the sale of contraband goods, pharmaceuticals, black market foreign currency dealings and the spoils of corruption.

Residents say corruption is a way of life in Ho Chi Minh City just as it was when the town was called Saigon before the United States-backed government fell in April 1975.

An outspoken critic of the government, former deputy Health Minister Mrs. Duong Quyen Hoa, told Reuters that corruption was everywhere and affected officials from both the North and the South, enabling some to amass large sums of money.

Former Saigon residents who had managed to keep some capital were benefiting from a large-scale trade in foreign currency, Western consumer goods and much-needed medicine, caused by severe shortages of hard currency and the collapse of Vietnam's foreign trade, she said.

For a city where the average wage is 200 dong (\$20 at the official rate) a month and shortages are perennial there is a considerable number of well-patronised restaurants serving luxury food and wine at a cost of about 300 dong a meal.

The new rich

Filling the tables are the new rich who do not seem to fear this ostentation.

The open-air Lam Son cafe, opposite Saigon's former opera

house, is packed nightly by beer-drinking customers paying 10 dong (one dollar) a bottle and listening to a string orchestra playing sedate dance music.

In contrast to Hanoi, there has been a clampdown on taped broadcasts of former pop music according to foreign residents, and Saigon's former coffee shops are silent.

In alleys behind Nguyen Hue Street, a main boulevard where urinals used to harass American servicemen, and where stolen supplies from special shops for American servicemen were sold, the same stalls are now loaded with Western-brand cigarettes, Japanese watches, cameras, cans of Coca Cola and tinned food, electronic goods and liquor.

For a visitor after an absence of 10 years little had changed. The urinals are now the children of American and other foreign fathers and Vietnamese mothers.

Instead of "hey mister you give me money," the children plead, "my dad is Gary... Bobby... Peter... Jimmy... Brian... you help me."

Prostitutes have been chased from the bars and those few who have not been rehabilitated have taken to cyclos (pedicabs) soliciting foreigners at dusk with a whisper, "can you help me. I have a problem."

The ubiquitous light Japanese motorbike which polluted the city have been largely replaced by bicycles as spare parts ran out and petrol was rationed.

There is almost universal poverty. Members of the old middle class, lawyers, doctors and other professional people sell their belongings to survive and some

have become cyclo drivers, cigarette stall holders and hawkers.

The poverty is reflected in an upsurge of theft, but the lawlessness and violence which characterised the city during the American presence has gone.

"It is not a military city any more. We have more order now. There are fewer police on the streets but there are still lots of plainclothes police," one elderly Chinese resident said.

People still live and sleep on the streets, most of them families who returned without authority from the harsh new economic zones where they were sent after Hanoi's victory.

The city authorities say there are 100,000 people unemployed

NEWS ANALYSIS

and unhoused among the 3.5 million inhabitants.

In Cholon, the Chinese quarter, the former bustling streets are relatively quiet and many shop fronts are barricaded, mainly as a result of the exodus of thousands of Chinese after Peking's war with Hanoi in 1979.

The public markets throughout the city are well stocked with food from the Mekong Delta. But government shops where produce can be bought for one tenth of the free market price are short of supplies.

The black market operates with the tacit Vietnamese with relatives living abroad.

Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City's governing peoples committee and a member of the Communist Party's central committee, told foreign reporters that the black market was a supplementary source to satisfy peo-

ple's needs.

"The state does not have the ability yet to satisfy fully the wants of the people and those individual traders are useful. Our long-term aim is to get rid of them," Mr. Tho said.

Until then the black market flourishes for those few Vietnamese with cash or assets to sell. For the remainder life is at subsistence level.

'Les calories'

"I do not consider we have hungry people in Ho Chi Minh City," Mr. Tho said. "But there may be some who have less calories than others."

Women no longer wear the flowing Ao Dai because they cannot afford the cost of buying the long bolts of material. Instead a blouse worn with black pants has replaced it as the national dress. The Ao Dai is reserved for women in official positions who deal with foreigners.

The shirts and trousers of many men are a patchwork of repairs. People in the streets ask you for old clothing.

In this city where foreign residents say the black market value of the dollar increased on average one dong (10 cents at the official rate) a week, profits can be enormous.

The official exchange rate of the dollar is 10 dong. But on the black market a dollar changes hands at between 25 dong and 100 dong.

Shopkeepers say people are beginning to hoard dollars to take advantage of their rising value, or are selling them for gold, an easily transportable asset and vital for Vietnamese planning to make the

hazardous journey across the South China Sea to refugee camps in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Holding foreign currency is illegal and the government seeks to control the black market by issuing dollar-equivalent scrip notes to the beneficiaries of foreign remittances.

These can be used to purchase imported goods at special government stores for foreigners known as IMEX (import/export) or Intershops. They are then sold for dong at 10 times the official rate.

For Vietnamese from the austere North where privation has been a way of life for nearly 30 years, this is a rich city and corruption is the only way they can earn enough to buy the luxuries they see, residents say.

Bribes and payoffs affect every aspect of life in Ho Chi Minh City where a large bureaucracy demands permits and pieces of paper for every activity.

Payments are made monthly to escape being sent to the feared new economic zones. People caught listening to foreign radio broadcasts or dealing in foreign currency, traffic offenders and curfew breakers, all add money to the illegal rotation of funds.

I saw a soldier from the North hand over two packets of his government-issued sugar ration and cash for a length of material in Ho Chi Minh City's main market.

Mr. Hoa, the former deputy health minister, said "Of course people are punished. But if you pursue the offenders too vigorously you risk touching the hierarchy. Therefore the authorities have to approach corruption softly."